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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the
POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 486.

I shall now give you Extracts of some Speeches made in our Club, in a Debate which happened some Time since, and which I was obliged to postpone, on Account of Subjects of a more curious Nature; but as nothing can be more important than what relates to our Trade and Commerce, I hope, this Debate will not even now be disagreeable to your Readers. In order to let them into the History of it, I must acquaint them, that in February 1743-4, several Petitions were presented to the House of Commons, complaining of the late Decay of our Turkey Trade, which they imputed to the Restrictions laid upon the Trade by the Turkey Company, and therefore prayed for some new Regulations. Upon these Petitions, a Bill was brought in, intitled, An Act for enlarging and regulating the Trade to the Levant Seas; which Bill was passed by that House, but rejected by the other; and therefore we resolved to have a Debate upon the Subject. Accordingly, May 7th being appointed for that Purpose, the

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Bill was read in our Club, and a Motion made for its being committed, whereupon A. Posthumus, in the Character of the D. of B—df—rd, stood up and spoke to this Effect:

My Lords,



As the Turkey Trade has been in a declining State for some Years past, I know, that the People will generally be fond of every Thing proposed for its Recovery, especially when the Remedy proposed has the least Appearance of being effectual; therefore, I am sensible of the Disadvantage I labour under, when I rise up to speak against this Bill; but as I speak in an Assembly which cannot be imposed upon by specious Appearances, and where every Thing meets with due Consideration, it encourages me to deliver my Sentiments freely, tho' they may, perhaps, be contrary to what is the popular Opinion without Doors. In Pursuance of my

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Duty as a Member of this august Assembly, I have heard with the utmost Attention, and considered with the utmost Candour, what has been said by the Counsel and Witnesses for and against this Bill; and upon the Whole, I am of Opinion, that the Decay of our *Turkey* Trade is not owing to any Misconduct in the Company, but to some late Accidents, which the Regulations now proposed can no Way alter or amend: And I am farther of Opinion, my Lords, that the Regulations proposed by this Bill, will be attended with so many, and so great Inconveniences, that instead of recovering our *Turkey* Trade, they will entirely destroy what little we have left.

In both these Cases, my Lords, I shall endeavour to support my Opinion with such Reasons as have been offered at the Bar, or such as have occurred to my own Observation; and first, with Regard to the Reasons or Causes, to which the Decay of our *Turkey* Trade ought chiefly to be ascribed, I think, it has been fully proved at your Bar, that none of those Causes proceed from any Misconduct in the Company; for tho' it is pretended, that the Company have injured the Trade by restraining the Members from sending any Goods to *Turky*, or bringing any from thence, but in Ships freighted by the Company upon the general Account; and by rendering the Time for the Departure of such Ships absolutely uncertain; yet it has been proved, that this did no Harm to the Trade, because the Markets both at home and abroad were always kept fully supplied; and that even when the Departure of the general Ships was longest delayed, the *Turkey* Raw-Silk was sold cheaper here than before, and the *Turkey* Markets for *English* Manufactures were so fully supplied, that when the new Ships arrived, there was a great Deal of the old

Stock remaining on Hand. These Regulations, with regard to the general Ships, have therefore, I think, been attended with no prejudicial Consequence to the Trade, but on the contrary have been in a double Respect of great Advantage; for by restraining the Members from sending out Ships upon their private Account, and not allowing the general Ships to depart till such Time as they found, by their Advices, that new Cargoes would be wanted, they not only prevented our Ships and Seamen from falling into the Hands of the *Barbary* Pirates, but also prevented the Markets both at Home and Abroad from being glutted.

As to the first of these Advantages, my Lords, the *Turkey* Company only followed the Example of our Legislature, which by an Act passed in the 14th Year of King *Charles* the II^d, laid a Duty of 1 per Cent. extraordinary, on all Goods exported to, or imported from, any Place of the *Mediterranean* Sea beyond *Malaga*, in a Vessel not having two Decks, and carrying less than 16 Guns, with two Men for each Gun, and other Ammunition proportionable. By this Law, and a Law passed in the 23d Year of the same Reign, for punishing the Captains of such Ships, if they yielded without fighting, it is evident, the Legislature intended, that the *Mediterranean* Trade should be carried on in Ships of Force, to prevent our Ships and Seamen becoming an easy Prey to *Turkish* and *Moorish* Pirates; and this, as well as to prevent the Markets being glutted, was the Intention of the *Turkey* Company, in restraining their Members from shipping Goods in other than general Ships, which are always Ships of Force.

In this respect therefore, the Company cannot, surely, be blamed, for endeavouring to enforce a Regulation, that had before been thought necessary

cessary by the Legislature, and which had stood the Test of so many Years Experience; and as to their endeavouring to prevent the Markets from being glutted either at Home or Abroad, it was no more than what every private Merchant endeavours, and really in Prudence ought to endeavour to do. I shall grant, that it is the Interest of the Nation to have its Manufactures sold as cheap as possible in foreign Countries; but surely, it is not the Interest of the Nation, no more than of the private Adventurer, to have such Commodities sold at less than prime Cost; therefore if the Adventurers, let them be private Persons, or a corporate Company, take no Methods to monopolize the Trade, so as to get extravagant Profits, they may and ought to take all proper Methods to prevent the Manufactures they deal in, from being sold at less than prime Cost, or at a less Price than what will afford a moderate Profit to the Adventurer; for whenever this happens, the Trade must be at an End: No Man will export, if he foresees, that he can expect no Profit by the Sale; and if an entire Stop should by such Means be put to the Trade, it would be very difficult to get it revived.

I know, my Lords, there is, at present, a very great Outcry against Companies of all Kinds: It is generally supposed, that they endeavour to monopolize the Commodities they deal in, with a Design to squeeze an immoderate Profit both from their Exports and Returns; and this may be true of Companies that have an exclusive Privilege, or that trade with a joint Stock; but, I hope, your Lordships will remember, that the *Turky* Company have no exclusive Privilege, nor do they trade with a joint Stock. Every Man in the Kingdom, who is not a Mechanick, or Shop-keeper, may for a Trifle be free of that Company, and

when he is once free, he may, upon his own private Account, export to, or import from *Turky*, what Goods, and in what Quantities, he pleases. No Member of the Company can therefore pretend to sell either his Exports or Returns at an extravagant Price: If he does, his Goods must lie upon his Hands, because he will certainly be underfold by some other Member of the same Company. This appears to be the Case, not only from the Nature of Things, that is to say, from the Nature and Constitution of the Company, but from the Facts that have been proved at your Bar; for it has been fully proved, that the home Market was always sufficiently supplied with such Goods as we have Occasion for from *Turky*, that the Markets in *Turky* were always sufficiently supplied with whatever Goods they had Occasion for from *England*, and that, if the Departure of the *Turky* Ships was at any Time delayed longer than usual, it was only with a View to prevent the Markets from being so glutted as to put an End to the Trade.

It is therefore, I think, evident, my Lords, that the Decay of the *Turky* Trade is not owing either to the Constitution of the *Turky* Company, or to any Error in their Conduct; and this will be still farther confirmed by an Inquiry into the true Causes of the Decay of that Trade, which I shall now endeavour to explain, so far as my Knowledge and Capacity can reach. The Increase of the *French* Trade and Manufactures is the chief and great Cause of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade, as well as of several other Branches of our Commerce; for it is impossible that any Branch of Trade can be so extensive, or so profitable, when other Nations begin to interfere with us, as when we carry it on without a Rival. The great woollen Manufactures in *Languedoc*,

were first set up by the Direction of that wise Minister *Monf. Colbert*, in the Reign of *Leuis XIV.* and met with such Encouragement from the Publick, that they were soon brought to Perfection; but the Interruption the *French Trade* met with, during the long Wars in the Reigns of our King *William* and Queen *Anne*, prevented their being of any very mischievous Consequence to our *Turky Trade*, till after the fatal Treaty of *Utrecht*. By that Treaty the *French* were encouraged and enabled to rival us in every Branch of our Commerce, more particularly in that to *Turky*; because their Manufactures in *Languedoc*, which were then brought to Perfection, and had for some Time supplied, in a great Measure, their home Consumption: Those Manufactures, I say, lay so near their Port of *Marseilles*, that they were carried thither at a most trifling Expence, and the Navigation from that Port to *Turky*, was much shorter and safer, and consequently much cheaper, than the Navigation from any Port in *Great Britain*. These Advantages, together with the Premiums and other Encouragements given by the Publick, enabled their Merchants to sell their *Languedoc* woollen Manufactures at a cheaper Rate in *Turky*, than any *British* Manufactures could be sold; and that Sort of Manufacture they carried thither, being thinner and more showy, than any carried from *England*, it was more agreeable to the Climate and Taste, tho' not near so lasting in the Wear of the People.

This, my Lords, is a natural Cause for the Decay of our *Turky Trade*, and a Cause which must necessarily produce its Effect, till we can fall upon a Way to sell our Manufactures cheaper, and to make them more agreeable to the *Turkish* Taste and Climate, to which no Regulation in this Bill can in the least contribute. But, besides this of the woollen Ma-

nufacture, the *French* have several other Commodities fit for the *Turky Market*, which we either have not, or cannot carry thither at so cheap a Rate. Their Improvements in the *West Indies* since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, which left them in Possession of a great Part of *Hispaniola*, are well known: By these they are enabled to send vast Quantities of Indigo and Coffee to *Turky*, neither of which we can send, unless we buy it of them; and as the Port of *Marseilles*, lies in the Way between the *West Indies* and *Turky*, they can and do now send large Quantities of Sugar to *Turky*, which they sell cheaper there than we can, because our Sugars must be first brought to *Great Britain* before they can be sent to *Turky*, either by our *Turky Company*, or by any other Person whatever; for tho' we have lately given Leave to transport our Sugars directly from the *West Indies*, yet still those Sugars must be brought to *Great Britain*, which are to be refined before being re-exported. In this therefore the *French* have an Advantage from their Situation, which we cannot take from them; and in Lieu of it, I am sure, there is nothing proposed to be given us by this Bill.

These, my Lords, are the true Causes, that have of late Years so much diminished our Exports to *Turky*; and as to our Imports from thence, they have likewise of late Years been greatly diminished, both by foreign Accidents and by new Regulations or Fashions amongst ourselves here at home. In the Infancy of our *Turky Company*, and even till it arrived at its full Vigour, all the Commodities of *Persia*, as well as *Turky*, were brought to us by that Company; but since the Establishment of our *East India Company*, and since their getting Settlements at *Mocha* and *Bassora* in *Turky*, as well as at *Ispahan* and *Gombrön* in *Persia*, most of the *Persian* Commodities, as also

also Coffee and some other *Turkish* Commodities, have been brought home by the *East India* Company. The only *Persian* Commodity of any Consequence, that remained to be brought home by the *Turkey* Company, was the *Sherbafse* Silk, which A was made in the Province of *Gbee-lan*; but that Province having been conquered by the late *Czar Peter the Great*, the *Turkey* Company could get no more of it through *Turky*; so that a full Stop was at once put to that Branch of our Imports from *Turky*; B and tho' that Province has since been restored to *Persia*, yet the continual Wars between the *Turks* and *Persians*, has prevented its Passage through *Turky*; and now, as we have opened a Trade to *Persia* through *Russia*, the *Turkey* Company can never expect C for the future to import any of that Commodity, because it will come cheaper through *Russia*, which is all along Water Carriage, than it can come through *Turky*, which is a long and tedious Land Carriage.

Another Branch of our Imports from *Turky*, I mean that of Mohair, has likewise of late Years been very much diminished by a Change of Fashion. In former Times almost all our Buttons and Button-Holes were made of Mohair Yarn, and many of our Silk Stuffs were mixed with the same; but now none of our Buttons or Button-Holes are made of Mohair Yarn, and but very few Silk Stuffs mixed with Mohair, are either worn here at home, or exported to foreign Countries. F To these Diminutions in our Imports from *Turky*, I must add that of *Rhubarb*, which has of late Years been imported chiefly from *Russia*; and, I believe, I may add that of *Turkey* Carpets; for as we now make very fine Carpets here at home, and im-G port a great many from *Germany*, and other Places in *Europe*, as well as from *Persia*, by Means of the

East India Company, our *Turkey* Company cannot import so many as they did heretofore.

Thus, my Lords, I have, to the best of my Knowledge, fairly and candidly stated the chief Causes of the late Decay of our *Turkey* Trade, both with respect to our Exports and Imports; and, I hope, I have fully proved, that none of those Causes proceed from any Error in the Constitution or Conduct of our *Turkey* Company: I am sure, none of them can be remedied by any Regulation in this Bill, as must appear to your Lordships upon the bare Perusal of it. What Reason can we then have to pass a new Law relating to this Trade, even supposing it to be certain, that this new Regulation could be attended with no Inconveniences? Trade, my Lords, is a tender Point: It must be touched with a skilful and careful Hand, otherwise you will soon make it wither and decay: If you do but take Care of the Soil, which is the Industry and Labour of the D Poor; I believe, the less you touch the Plant itself, the better it will thrive and prosper. We should therefore be extremely cautious of making any new Regulations in Trade, even when they do not appear to be of any dangerous Consequence; but E when upon the Face of the Regulation proposed, it appears to be subject to great Inconveniences, which, in my Opinion, is the Case at present, it would be Madness to agree to it.

These Inconveniences, my Lords, F have been fully explained by the Counsel and Witnesses against the Bill; but lest some of your Lordships may have forgot, or may not have so closely attended to what was said by them, I shall beg Leave to repeat some Part of what they said, and to add some Observations of my own. In order to shew how Inconveniences may probably arise from what is proposed by this Bill,

I must begin with giving your Lordships a short History of our *Turky* Trade, and an Account of the Nature of the *Ottoman* Government and People. As to their Government, your Lordships all know, that the *Ottoman* Government is one of A the most absolute and arbitrary under the Sun: They have, indeed, a Sort of Laws established among them, which they pretend to observe, and to cause to be observed between Man and Man; but then there is no Country in the World B where the Judges are more venal than in *Turky*, and where the Judge is venal, the Experience of our own Laws may convince us, how easy it is to find a Pretence for oppressing the Innocent or screening the Guilty. Then as to the People, they are a C Mixture of *Turks*, *Jews*, and *Christians* of all Denominations. The *Turks*, who have the Government entirely in their Hands, are proud, haughty, and ignorant, and have the utmost Contempt both for *Jews* and *Christians*, but especially the former: They are naturally insolent and seditious, and this, with the despotick Form of their Government, renders every Part of their Country extremely liable to Mobs and Insurrections: In such a Country, and among such a People, it was foreseen, that it would not be easy to carry on any Trade, if our Factors, and such of our People as settled there on Account of Trade, remained subject to their Laws, or under the Jurisdiction of their Judges; and it was likewise foreseen, that our Trade F would be very precarious, if it remained subject to such Duties, Imposts, and Regulations, as that despotick Government might please to impose; therefore, as soon as we began to think of the Trade, it was deemed necessary to get a Sort of G Tariff or Treaty settled for exempting our People from their Laws, and the Jurisdiction of their Judges,

and for ascertaining the Customs and Duties they were to pay; and for obtaining this Treaty, as well as for getting it carried into Execution, it was found requisite to have always Consuls or Deputy Consuls at all the Scales or remarkable Places for Trade in the *Levant*, as well as an Ambassador for the most Part at *Constantinople*.

Another Thing that was foreseen, my Lords, was this. As low People have more frequent and more violent Disputes with one another; and as two of a Trade, according to the old Proverb, can but seldom agree, it was foreseen, that if any of our Mechanicks or Shop-keepers should settle in *Turky*, and claim the Privilege of *English* Subjects, their C Business would interfere with that of the meaner Sort of Natives, which would of course produce Contests, and those Contests would not only occasion continual Discussions with the *Ottoman* Court, but might sometimes expose all the *English* settled in *Turky* to the Fury and Resentment of the Populace.

These Things, I say, my Lords, were foreseen before granting the first Charter, and Care was taken to guard against every one of them. An Ambassador was to be kept at E *Constantinople*, Consuls were to be appointed and maintained at all the chief Places of Trade, and a Treaty of Commerce was to be obtained from the *Ottoman* Porte: All this was to be done, and all has been done at the Company's Expence. A Treaty or Capitulations, as they are called, were at last settled with the *Ottoman* Porte, by which all *English* Subjects settled in *Turky* are exempted, with regard to Disputes among themselves, from the *Turkish* Laws, and from the Jurisdiction of the *Turkish* Magistrate, such Disputes being to be determined by the *English* Consul alone; and even as to their Disputes with the Natives, they

they have greater Privileges than are enjoyed by any Native; for no *Englishman* is bound to pay any Debt claimed of him by a Native, unless the same be established and proved by a proper Voucher in Writing; and if the Dispute between an *Englishman* and a Native amounts to above the Value of 6*l.* the former has a Right to appeal from the Sentence of the provincial Magistrate to the Divan at *Constantinople*, which are Privileges no Native enjoys.

In Point of Trade likewise, my Lords, the *English* are, by these Capitulations, put upon a much better Footing than even the *Turkish* Merchants themselves; for the *English* pay but 3 *per Cent.* Custom upon the Importation of their Goods, which, by the low Valuation settled by an established Tariff, amounts to little more than two; and when this Custom is once paid, the *English* Merchant has a Right to demand a Receipt from the Collector, with which he may transport his Goods from one Part of the *Turkish* Empire to any other, without paying any new Custom: Whereas every *Turkish* Merchant is obliged to pay 5 *per Cent.* Custom upon the Importation of his Goods, according to the highest Value that can reasonably be put upon them; and even after he has paid this high Custom, he cannot transport his Goods to any other Place without paying a new Custom.

Thus, my Lords, the Dangers that might arise by our People's being subject to the *Turkish* Laws and Magistrates have been prevented; and by the Charter itself, the Danger that might arise from low People's settling in *Turky*, was in a great Measure prevented, and has been hitherto effectually taken Care of by the wise Conduct of the Company; for by the Charter itself it is provided, that none under the Degree of Merchants, that is to say, no Tradesmen or Shop-keepers shall be

admitted; and the Company have taken such Care to support the Credit of the Nation in *Turky*, that the Trade has been hitherto carried on with great Ease and Safety, and with so much Satisfaction to the Natives, that when they have any Difference with an *English* Merchant, they seldom have Recourse to their own Magistrates, but generally submit to the Decision of the *English* Consul. And yet, my Lords, notwithstanding all the Company's Care, Disputes have frequently arisen, and have sometimes come to such a Height, even with the Porte itself, as have cost the Company great Sums of Money to get accommodated: Nay, at one Time, the Roguery of an *English* Captain occasioned such a Dispute, and such a Resentment among the Populace at *Cairo*, that it had like to have caused all the *English* settled in that City to be massacred.

From hence your Lordships may see the Dangers and Inconveniences that must ensue, if you oblige the Company to admit every Person to the Freedom of the Company, who is willing and able to pay 20*l.* for his Admission. The certain Consequence of this will be, that Multitudes of low People will go over and settle in *Turky*; and even supposing them all to behave prudently and decently, their very Number, and their interfering in the Business of low Tradesmen, will exasperate the People in *Turky*, who already envy the *English* the superior Privileges they enjoy: Nay, I am persuaded, it will at last exasperate the People of *Turky* to such a Degree, that even the *Turkish* Government itself, despotick as it is, will not be able to protect the *English* in the Privileges they now enjoy; for I must observe, my Lords, that tho' a free Government may be liable to Faction, yet an absolute, arbitrary Government is always more liable to Mob, and for that

that Reason must shew a greater Deference to the Prejudices of the Populace. I am, therefore, firmly of Opinion, that this Bill, if passed into a Law, will very soon put an End to all our Privileges in *Turky*, and, consequently, must not only destroy our Trade, but occasion a War between the two Nations; and this I am the more fully persuaded of, when I consider, that even the *Jews*, who are born here, are now deemed Subjects of *Great Britain*, and if they go to settle in *Turky*, may there claim all the Privileges of *British* Subjects, and must, by this Bill, be supported in that Claim by our Consuls in *Turky*, and our Ambassador at *Constantinople*.

It is well known, my Lords, that the *Jews*, let them be of what Country they will, always associate with one another, and attend the Synagogue in the Country where they are. If then any of our *British Jews* go over to settle in *Turky*, as Multitudes of them certainly will, they will associate with the *Jews* who are Natives of *Turky*, and will attend the *Jewish* Synagogues in that Country. When the *Turks* see this, they will naturally conclude them to be all the same People, and as they despise no People more than the *Jews*, they will not bear to see any of them, as *British* Subjects, enjoying greater Privileges in Trade than are enjoyed by their own People. This will occasion a general Murmur among the Populace in *Turky*, and the Difficulty to distinguish between a *British Jew* and a *Turkish* one, will occasion continual Disputes and Discussions between our Consuls and the *Turkish* Bashaws and Custom-house Officers, who are already very much piqued at being deprived of all the Advantages they might reap, if they had the *English* as much under their Power as they have their Fellow Subjects.

The Dangers and Inconveniences

I have hitherto represented, my Lords, are such as will ensue from this Bill, even supposing that all the *British* Subjects, both *Jew* and *Christian*, that may hereafter settle in *Turky*, should behave with the utmost Prudence and Circumspection; but when a Multitude of low People go over to settle there, as certainly will, should this Bill be passed into a Law, no such Supposition can be made; and therefore, I think, no future Contingency was ever more certain, than that this Bill will occasion the Loss of all our Privileges in *Turky*, and consequently the Loss of our *Turky* Trade. But supposing, that this should not be the Consequence: Supposing even that by this Bill our *Turky* Trade should be improved, if we enable the *Jews* to go over and settle as *British* Subjects in *Turky*, they and their fellow *Jews*, here, will in a short Time, ingross the whole Trade to themselves, as must be apparent to every Man who knows any Thing of the Methods of carrying on Trade in *Turky*. In that Country, my Lords, the *European* Factors are the Persons to whom all *European* Goods sent thither are consigned, and they sell out again by Wholesale to the *Turkish* Merchants and Retailers, or Shop-keepers. This Traffick between these two Sets of People is entirely carried on by Brokers, and the Business of Brokers has for many Years been wholly ingrossed by the *Jews*, who recommend the *Turkish* Merchants and Retailers to whatever Factor they please, and for that Purpose make it their Business to cultivate an Acquaintance with all the *Turkish* Merchants and Shop-keepers, as well as with all the *European* Factors, in order to learn from them what Sorts and Quantities of Goods the one wants to purchase, and the other to dispose of.

This being the Case, my Lords, if *English Jews* were settled in *Turky* as Factors, would not they have

have a great Advantage over all *English Christian* Factors? Would a *Jew* Broker recommend an *English Christian* Factor to the Sale of any Goods, as long as an *English Jew* Factor had any such Goods to dispose of? By this Means our *English Jews* would soon become our only Factors in *Turky*; and if such a Factor had a Parcel of Goods consigned to him by an *English Christian* Merchant, and another Parcel of the same Sort of Goods by an *English Jew* Merchant, do we think, that he would dispose of any of the *Christian* Merchant's Goods, till after he had disposed of all the Goods consigned to him by his Brother *Jew*? This would give the *Jew* Merchants settled here, such an Advantage over our *Christian* Merchants, that the latter would all at last be obliged to desert the Trade; so that in a short Time, the *Jews* would be the only *Turky* Merchants in *England*, and the only Members of our *Turky* Company.

My Lords, I have no particular Quarrel against the *Jews*: I think them an useful Set of People in any Country; and therefore I am for encouraging them as much as the People of any other Sect of Religion; but I am not for making them our Masters in the *Turky* Trade, or in any other Branch of our Commerce; and as this would, in my Opinion, be the Consequence of this Bill, supposing it not to put an End to our *Turky* Trade, I must therefore be against its being passed into a Law. I hope, my Lords, I have now made it manifest, that this Bill would be attended with the Danger of ruining our *Turky* Trade entirely, or of throwing it entirely into the Hands of the *Jews*; but there is still another Danger it would be attended with, which I think myself obliged to mention, because it deserves our most serious Consideration: I mean the Danger we should be

daily exposed to, of having the Plague often made one of our Imports from *Turky*. Your Lordships know, that there is seldom a Summer without the Plague's breaking out, in some one or other of the Ports of *Turky*: As the Trade now stands regulated, our Consul has a Power of preventing any Ships taking in a Cargo at such a Port, or of putting a Stop to her sailing, in Case she has taken in a Cargo while the Plague raged there. But if this Bill should be passed into a Law, could any Consul exercise such a Power? Would it not be contrary to the express Words of the Law, which enact, That all and every Person and Persons shall, at any Time, import from any Port or Place, within the Limits of the Letters Patent, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, not prohibited to be imported? When your Lordships consider these Words, I am confident, you will agree, that no *British* Consul could exercise such a Power, even in Cases where he had the strongest Reasons to suspect, that a Ship had taken infectious Goods on board; and as the Ship might arrive and unload here, before he could send any Advice of his Suspicions, we should be continually exposed to the Danger of having the Plague brought into this Kingdom from *Turky*.

There is another Danger, my Lords, which, indeed, after the terrible Dangers I have mentioned, is not worth our Notice, but still it deserves some Consideration; and that is, the Danger of having our national Privileges in *Turky* betrayed by private Men, for the Sake of their immediate Advantage. At present, when a Dispute happens between any *English* Subject and a *Turkish* Officer, the Consul may oblige the *English* Subject to insist upon his Right, tho' he must lose a great Deal more by the Delay, than he could lose by submitting to the Demand; but if

this Bill passes, no Consul can exercise such an Authority, and in most Cases it is to be presumed, that the *English* Subject will rather submit to an Incroachment, than subject himself to the Expence, Trouble, and Delay of a Discussion; by which Means we may be at last wormed out of all our Privileges and Immunities in *Turky*; for every such Submission will in future Times become a Precedent against us.

Thus, my Lords, I have shewn, that the Decay of our *Turky* Trade is not owing to any Error in the Constitution or Conduct of the *Turky* Company; that it is owing to Accidents and Circumstances, which can no Way be remedied by any Thing proposed in this Bill; and that, if this Bill be passed into a Law, it will be attended with great Dangers and Inconveniences. From any Thing contained in the Bill, therefore, or from any Consequences deducible from it, we can have no Reason for passing it into a Law; and I know of no other Inducement we can have: Whatever may have been in the other House, there has not been one Petition presented to us in its Favour: The only Petition before us, is the Petition of the *Turky* Company against it; therefore, I think, we ought, as a House of Parliament, to conclude, that the People without Doors are against the Bill, and for this, as well as the many other Reasons I have mentioned, I shall be against its being committed.

The next that spoke was Junius Brutus, in the Character of the L. S—nd—s, the Purport of whose Speech was as followeth:

My Lords,

AS I differ very widely from the noble Duke, in my Opinion of the Bill now before us; as well as of our *Turky* Company and Trade, I shall beg Leave to give my Reasons,

which I shall do in as concise a Manner as I can, and in doing so I shall follow the noble Duke's Method; for tho' I do not approve of his Arguments, I very much approve of his Method of arguing. According to this Method, my Lords, I shall shew, that the Decay of our *Turky* Trade is chiefly owing to the Misconduct of the Company; that those Causes which the noble Duke was pleased to assign, as the true Causes of the Decay of that Trade, have chiefly arisen from the Restraints put upon the Trade by the *Turky* Company's Charter and Conduct; that the Regulations proposed by this Bill are the most proper that can be thought on for removing those Causes; and that the Dangers and Inconveniences suggested by the noble Duke, are such as ought not to be in the least apprehended.

The noble Duke was pleased to acknowledge, that there is at present a general Outcry against all publick trading Companies, and he admitted, that, with respect to exclusive Companies, or such as trade with a joint Stock, there might be some Foundation for this Outcry. Now, my Lords, if I can shew, that the *Turky* Company, by their Charter and By-Laws, are as much an exclusive Company, as any trading Company in *England*; it must be allowed, that the Outcry against that Company is as well founded as against any other. That the *Turky* Company is an exclusive Company, is indeed so plain, that I am surprised to hear it doubted or denied by any one who has ever read their Charter and by By-Laws. By their very Charter no Man is to trade to, or settle as a Trader in *Turky*, unless he be free of that Company; and by the same Charter none but mere Merchants are to be admitted: Does not this at once give an Exclusion to all our Tradesmen, Brokers, and Shop-keepers, many of whom might other-

otherwise go over and settle in some of the great trading Towns in *Turky*, and might be of great Use in promoting the Sale of our Manufactures in that Country? So far, therefore, this Company must be called an exclusive Company, even by their Charter; but by the By-Laws they have made, they have extended the Exclusion much farther: They have, in Effect, excluded every one who is not a Manager, or a Friend to the Managers of the Company. 'Tis true, they cannot refuse Admittance to any mere Merchant who is willing to pay the Fine, and submit to the By-Laws of the Company; but after a Merchant is admitted, he cannot by these By-Laws carry on any Trade, unless he be in close Combination with the Managers and Directors of the Company; because he cannot send out any Goods but in the Company's general Ships, and he can know nothing of the Time when these Ships are to depart, or of the Quantity of Goods he may be allowed to ship on board; consequently, no Member of the Company can carry on any Trade, unless he be in the Secret, that is to say, in Combination with the Managers of the Company; by which Means the Managers of this Company have, for many Years, monopolized the whole Trade to themselves and their Friends; and this Monopoly, my Lords, is the true Cause of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade, and of the Establishment and Improvement of that of the *French*.

My Lords, in any Branch of Trade where we have no Rival, we may preserve the Trade, even tho' we have granted a Monopoly of it to some Company, or some Persons amongst ourselves; but as soon as we begin to be rivalled by other Nations, in any Branch of Trade, we must expect to be beat out of it, if we do not immediately destroy the Monopoly, and open the Trade to all our own People: Nay, this of a

Monopoly may, very probably, be the Cause of our being rivalled by foreign Nations, who would never, otherwise, have thought of interfering with us in the Trade. Monopolizers will always make great Profits, both upon what they buy and what they sell: This is the true Cause of the Decay of our *Turky* Trade: The Managers of the Company having, by their Power over general Ships, and by their Law for preventing Goods being sent in any other, got a Monopoly of the Trade to themselves and their Friends, they sold the *English* Manufactures at so high a Price in *Turky*, that the *French* were tempted to undertake the Trade, and enabled to under-sell them at all the *Turky* Markets; and at the same Time, they sold the *Turky* Commodities they imported, at so high a Price, that they at last put an End to the Consumption of them here, as well as to their being re-exported to any foreign Market, or wrought up in any of our home Manufactures. When we consider this, my Lords, we need not wonder at their being able to prove, that the Markets were always sufficiently supplied, or that some Part of the old Stock was still remaining upon Hand, when the new Ships arrived. This, I believe, was literally true, because they always held the Commodities they dealt in at so high a Price, that no Man would purchase any of them, if he could possibly do without them. Whereas, if they had sold at a moderate Profit, either the Manufactures of *England* in *Turky*, or the Commodities of *Turky* in *England*, they might have sent out yearly a great many more Ships without glutting the Market.

What we call glutting a Market, my Lords, is a Word of a very dubious Signification: A Man who sells his Goods at 50 per Cent. Profit, will say, the Market is glutted, if there be such a Quantity exposed to Sale.

as obliges him to sell at 40 *per Cent.* Profit; and this, I believe, is the Sort of Glutting, and the only Sort, which our *Turky* Monopolizers had to fear; for the Success of the *French Turkey* Trade is to me a Demonstration, that the *Turky* Markets were not sufficiently supplied with our Manufactures at a moderate Price, or at as low a Price as our Merchants might have sold, if they had not aimed at an immoderate Profit. As those that have been long established in any Manufacture, can always sell cheaper than new Beginners, if the latter are not undersold by the former, it must be on Account of their being willing to sell at a less Profit; therefore we must conclude, that if our *Turky* Merchants had not insisted upon having a greater Profit upon their Sales, than the *French Turkey* Merchants were willing to put up with, the latter could never have introduced any of their Manufactures into that Country; for besides the Advantage we had of being established in the Manufacture, the Advocates against this Bill have themselves shewn, that we had, and still have, a very great Advantage in the Cheapness of the chief Material: According to their own Calculation, the Wool, which the *French* make their Cloth of for the *Turky* Market, costs them 2s. 2 Pound; whereas a Sort of Wool, which we make our Cloth of for the same Market, does not cost above 9d. a Pound. It is, therefore, demonstrable, that we might under-sell the *French*, if neither our Merchants, nor our Manufacturers, desired a greater Profit by the Sale, than what the *French* Merchants and Manufacturers are satisfied with; for Labour can be no where cheaper than it is in some of our manufacturing Countries; and the Difference between the Expence of Freight and Insurance from *England* to *Turky*, and that from *Marseilles* to *Turky*, is not

near so great as to counterbalance the Advantage we have in the Cheapness of the chief Material.

For this Reason, my Lords, I am, from the Success of the *French Turkey* Trade, more fully convinced than I can be from the Evidence of any Witness, that our *Turky* Merchants, in order to secure a high Profit to themselves, took Care not to glut the *Turky* Market, as they called it, that is to say, they took Care not to send such a Quantity of our Manufactures thither, as might reduce the Price below what they proposed to sell at, tho' they might have sold at a much lower Price, and might thereby have disposed, in that Country, of a much greater Quantity of our Manufactures; and that they were so obstinately avaritious as to continue this Practice, even after they found themselves rivalled by the *French*, which has established the *French Turkey* Trade, and now almost ruined that of their native Country. That this is the Case with regard to the Sale of our Manufactures in *Turky*, I say, I am more fully convinced by the late Success of the *French*, than I can be by any other Sort of Evidence whatever; and that this was the Case with regard to the Sale of the chief Commodities they imported from *Turky*, we have a demonstrative Proof upon our Statute Books: I mean the Law which was passed in the 6th of the late King, for preventing the Importation of *Turky* raw Silk, or Mohair Yarn, from any other Port or Place in the *Streights* or *Levant Seas*, except such as are within the Dominions of the *Grand Seignior*.

To explain the History of this Law, my Lords, and to shew how it is a Proof of what I say, I must observe, that by the Navigation Act passed in King *Charles* the II'd's Reign, which enacted, that no Goods of foreign Growth or Manufacture should be brought, even in *English* Ship-

Shipping, from other Places than those of the said Growth or Manufacture, or from those Ports where they can only, or usually have been shipped for Transportation: I say, there was in this Act an express Proviso, that the Commodities of the *Streights* might be imported from the usual Places of lading them, tho' not the Place of their Growth or Manufacture; and under this Proviso, our *Italian* Merchants continued to import some small Quantities of *Turky* Silk and Mohair, but in so small Quantities, and so rarely, that it was never taken Notice of by the *Turky* Company, till after the Establishment of the *French Turkey* Trade; because, till then, there was no large Quantity of such Commodities to be found in *Italy*. But after the Establishment of the *French Turkey* Trade, the *French Turkey* Merchants imported large Quantities of *Turky* Silk and Mohair, which they sold to the Merchants at *Leghorn*, and they again to our *Italian* Merchants, who imported large Quantities from thence; and notwithstanding this round-about Way of fetching it home, they sold it much cheaper here than our *Turky* Merchants would sell what they imported directly from *Turky*; from whence the latter saw, that they must either content themselves with a less Profit, by selling at a lower Price than they had ever done before, or fall upon some Way of putting an End to this Traffick carried on by our *Italian* Merchants; and the *Turky* Company being then, it seems, tho' very undeservedly, in high Favour with our Legislature, they obtained the Act of Parliament I have mentioned.

Is not then their suing for such a Law, and much more their getting such a Law actually passed, a demonstrative Proof, that they insist upon having an immoderate Profit by the Sale of every Thing they import from *Turky*? My Lords, it

is such a plain Proof of the *Turky* Company's having a Monopoly, and of their making the worst Use of that Monopoly, that I am surprised how the Legislature came to be so much imposed on: I am surprised that their applying for such a Law did not open the Eyes of every Member, so as to make him see the true Interest of his Country; and my Surprise would be much greater, if I did not know, what Influence the Parliament was then under; for I must observe, that the famous *South-Sea* Scheme was approved of and established by the very same Session of Parliament. If the Members of that Parliament had been all impartial and unbiassed, they must have seen, that the *Turky* Company desired such a Law, for no other Reason but to enable them to continue the Monopoly they had acquired, and to make such an Use of it, as was evidently repugnant to the true Interest of their Country. It is, 'tis true, the Interest of every private Merchant, to sell both his Imports and Exports at as high a Price as he can, even tho' he should thereby diminish or prevent the Increase of the Demand; but it is the Interest of the Nation to oblige every Merchant to sell both his Imports and Exports at as low a Price as possible, especially when his Exports consist chiefly in our Manufactures, and his Imports in such Commodities as are useful in working up several of our Manufactures, which is the Case of the *Turky* Trade; and as there is no Way of obliging a Merchant to sell as cheap as possible, but by giving him as many home Rivals in the Trade as we can, therefore, we ought to endeavour, as much as we can, to lay every Branch of our Trade open to all his Majesty's Subjects: At least, we ought to take Care to prevent any Monopoly, or Combination that may tend towards a Monopoly; for such Monopolies

or

or Combinations always tend to cramp our Trade, even in those Branches where we can have no foreign Rival; and in those Branches where Foreigners may interfere with us, they will certainly ruin the Trade, and transfer it to some foreign Rival, which, I may prophesy, will be the Fate of our *Turkey* Trade, if this Bill is not passed into a Law.

I hope, I have now shewn, my Lords, that our *Turkey* Company is an exclusive Company; that that Exclusion extends to all that are not Managers, or Friends to the Managers of the Company; that these Managers have thereby monopolized the Trade; that they make the worst Use of the Monopoly they have acquired, by selling both their Imports and Exports at an extravagant Price; and that, by this Means, they have established the *French Turkey* Trade, and now almost ruined that of their native Country. This, I think, is of itself sufficient for the Legislature's laying that Company under some new Regulations; but that I may not leave them so much as the Shadow of an Argument for preserving the Monopoly they have acquired, and made so bad an Use of, I shall examine the Reasons they have given for the Exclusion established by their Charter, and for that much more extensive Exclusion which they have established by their By-Law, for restraining their Members from sending out, or bringing home any Goods in other than general Ships.

As to the Exclusion established by their Charter, my Lords, they say, that if we allowed Tradersmen, and other low Sort of People, to go over and settle in *Turkey*, they would interfere so much with the low Sort of People among the *Turks*, that it would occasion continual Broils, and might expose the whole Nation to the Fury of the Populace. This, my Lords, I take to be a mere Phan-

tom of the Imagination, suggested on Purpose to prevent the Trade's being laid open; for, in the first Place, I do not believe, that any great Number of our low People would go over to live among the *Turks*, had they full Liberty to go thither. Some might, perhaps, go over to keep Shops, and to act as Brokers; but even for this Purpose no Man would go, unless he were encouraged to go by the chief *Turkey* Merchants here, and their Factors in *Turkey*, nor could he stay to carry on any Business there, without their Protection; so that he would be under a Necessity of conforming to their Rules, and of avoiding all unnecessary Broils with the *Turks*; for as to his interfering with the *Turks* in Business, there could be no such Thing, because very few of the *Turks* are Shop-keepers, and the Advocates against the Bill have informed us, that none of them are Brokers; therefore, if we had *English* Shop-keepers and Brokers in *Turkey*, as well as Factors, I do not think it could occasion many more Disputes with the *Turks* than our People have at present, and, I am sure, it would contribute greatly to increase the Sale of our Manufactures. But, in the next Place, if this Argument were good against allowing any *English* Shop-keepers or Brokers to settle in *Turkey*, would it not be much stronger against our sending any of our Ships thither? For I am sure, no Sort of Men are more unruly, or more apt to breed Riots than our Seamen, and we might make use of *Turkish* Ships and Seamen, as well as of *Turkish* Shop-keepers and Brokers, tho' I shall never allow this to be a good Argument for our doing so; because no Broil any of our People can have with the *Turks*, can be of any bad Consequence to the Trade, or occasion any Tumult, if our Ambassador and Consuls do their Duty.

Then,

Then, my Lords, as to the Exclusion established by the By-Law I have mentioned, it is indeed a most monstrous one, and the Reasons given for it are absurd. The Company had no Occasion to take Care, lest our Ships or Seamen should become a Prey to the *Barbary* Pirates: The Legislature had before taken as much Care of that, as can be done consistently with the Freedom of Trade, by laying an additional Duty of *One per Cent.* on all Goods imported from or exported to any Place within the *Streights*, in Ships of a less Force than that described by the Act of Parliament; and the Government has since made any Care of this Kind altogether useless, by compelling the piratical Towns on the *Barbary* Coast, to preserve a due Regard for the *British* Flag. The *Turkey* Company's pretending to make any By-Law for this Purpose, was not only presumptuous, but quite useless, as to every Purpose but that of giving the Managers of the Company a Monopoly in the Trade: This therefore of taking Care, that our Ships and Seamen should not fall a Prey to the *Barbary* Pirates, is nothing else but a sham Pretence, made use of to cover their real Design; and as to the other Pretence, of preventing the Markets from being glutted, I have already shewn, what they meant by it. If they had left the Trade quite open: If they had left every Man at Liberty to send what Goods, what Quantities, and by what Ships he pleased, every single Adventurer would have taken Care, in that Trade, as in every other open Trade, that the Markets should not be really glutted, that is to say, never so glutted as to oblige them to sell for less than a reasonable Profit; but then the Managers of the Company could not have pretended to have set their Price upon any Goods sent to or brought from *Turky*, nor could they have prevented the Arrival of any

fresh Cargo, till that formerly sent should be disposed of at the high Prices by them appointed.

It is therefore apparent, my Lords, that there is no just Cause for confining the Freedom of the Company to mere Merchants, and much less for restraining the Members of the Company from sending or bringing home, what Goods, in what Quantities, at what Times, and by what Ships they please. There never was, there can be no Cause for either of these Restraints, but that of enabling the Managers to monopolize the Trade, and sell at an extravagant Profit. This is what has ruined the Trade; this is what has made the *French Turkey* Trade flourish; this is what made the Use of Mohair Yarn so expensive, as to induce our People to alter the Fashion, and at the same Time disabled our Manufacturers from working it up in Silk and Hair Stuffs; and this, what made the *Sherbasse* Silk and other Products of the Northern Parts of *Persia*, find their Way here through *Russia*, and those of the Southern Parts round the Cape of *Good Hope*; for if the *Turkey* Company would have contented themselves with a moderate Profit upon their Sales, no Alteration that has lately happened in the Affairs of *Asia*, could have produced any great and durable Effect to the Prejudice of their Trade, nor could the *French* have ever introduced their Manufactures into that Country.

For this Reason, my Lords, I am for demolishing both these Restraints: That established by the By-Law relating to general Ships, is evidently inconsistent with any Sort of free Trade; and that established by the Charter relating to mere Merchants, I can see no Occasion for. Besides, it has furnished, and will furnish, the Company with a Pretence for refusing the Freedom of the Company to any one who happens not to be agreeable to the Managers, especially

if they apprehend him to be such an one as will not join with them in a Combination to monopolize the Trade, and make extravagant Profits by their Sales; which to me seems to be the only Reason, why they refused the Freedom of their Company to a Gentleman who lately desired it, and was willing to pay the Fine, and submit to their By-Laws, so far as they were reasonable or authorized by their Charter. These Restraints must therefore be both demolished, if you are resolved to restore or preserve the Trade; and what is proposed by this Bill is not only proper, but the only effectual Regulation that can be made for this Purpose.

What remains now, my Lords, is to shew, that the demolishing of these Restraints, and laying the Trade as open as is consistent with its being kept under the Government of a Company, can be attended with no real Danger or Inconvenience. One of those Dangers, that have been suggested, I have already shewn to be chimerical: I mean that of allowing low People to go over and settle in *Turky*, and for that End making them free of the Company; but the great Objection, I find, is that of allowing the *Jews*, especially the meaner Sort of them, to be made free of this Company, and to go over and settle in *Turky* as Subjects of *Great Britain*. This, it is said, will either entirely destroy our *Turky* Trade, or throw it entirely into the Hands of the *Jews*. The Danger of our Trade's being thereby entirely destroyed will arise, it is said, from the Disputes that will be occasioned with the *Turkish* Magistrates, who will never be able to distinguish between *British* and *Turkish* *Jews*; and from the Indignation that will be raised in the People, at seeing *Jews*, whom they so much despise, enjoying greater Privileges than themselves. As to the Disputes with the *Turkish*

Magistrates, and their not being able to distinguish between *British* *Jews* and native *Jews*; we know from Experience, that the *Jews* are as quiet and well behaved as any other Set of People whatever, and I can see no Reason why the *Turkish* Magistrates may not distinguish as plainly between *British* and native *Jews*, as they now do between *British* and native *Christians*, especially those of the *Roman* Catholick Religion: The Distinction will be upon Record, and will soon be known by every one they have any Dealings with; so that this can occasion no reasonable Dispute with any *Turkish* Magistrates; and unreasonable Disputes may as probably arise about *British* *Christians* as about *British* *Jews*.

Then, my Lords, as to the Indignation, which, it is supposed, will arise, in the *Turkish* People, at seeing *Jews*, whom they so much despise, enjoying greater Privileges than themselves; it is true, the *British* Subjects in *Turky* enjoy some very great Privileges with respect to Trade, but it has never been found, that the Enjoyment of those Privileges raised any troublesome Indignation among the *Turks*, because, in many Cases, they experience the Utility of having *British* Subjects settled among them; and tho' the *Turks* despise those *Christians* that are Natives of the Country, and subject to their Power, as much as they do the *Jews* that are in the same Circumstances, yet they have a very different Opinion of the *European* *Christians* that are settled among them on Account of Trade; and if *British* *Jews* were to settle among them as *British* Subjects, they would soon begin to have the same Regard for them, they now have for *British* *Christians*. I can therefore see no solid Foundation for apprehending, that the allowing of *Jews* to go over and settle in *Turky* as *British* Subjects will any Way tend to destroy our Trade; and the Apprehension

prehesion that they will in a short Time ingross the whole Trade to themselves; is, in my Opinion, equally groundless.

As a Foundation for this Apprehension, my Lords, it is said, that the *Jews* in *Turky* have entirely ingrossed to themselves the Business of Brokerage. If it is so, my Lords, I believe, it is owing to that very Restraint in our Company's Charter which I complain of; for a Man who has been bred a mere Merchant, thinks it below him to undertake the Business of a Broker, therefore none of our People who were allowed to settle in *Turky* have ever thought of following that Business; but if this Restraint were taken off, I do not doubt but several of our People would go over to follow that Business: No Man will say, that an *English Christian* is not as well qualified for it, both as to his Capacity and Knowledge, as a *Turkish Jew* can be supposed to be; and the Advocates against this Bill have acknowledged, that the *Turkish Jews* have no exclusive Patent for following this Business in *Turky*: They have ingrossed it only by an illegal Combination among themselves, which they have been enabled to effectuate, chiefly by our restraining any of our meaner Sort of People from going over to settle in *Turky*; and as soon as this Restraint is taken off, this Combination may, and probably will, be dissolved; especially if we should follow the Example of the *French*, and get an Article inserted in our Capitulations, that no *British* Subject shall be obliged to employ a *Jew* Broker, or any but such as he pleases.

Having thus, my Lords, removed the only pretended Foundation, I hope I have effectually removed the Apprehension, that our *British Jews* may ingross the Whole of our *Turky* Trade to themselves; and I must submit it to your Lordships Considera-

tion, if we are not in greater Danger of this Consequence, as our *Turky* Company stands now regulated, than we could be, should this Bill be passed into a Law, and *English Christians* thereby enabled to go over and settle in *Turky* as Brokers. As our Company now stands regulated, could they refuse the Freedom of their Company to any *British Jew* who is a mere Merchant, not inhabiting within 20 Miles of *London*, or who is otherwise a Freeman of that City? Suppose then a Number of our *British Jews* should desire their Freedom, and be ready to comply with every Thing required by the Charter, the Company could not refuse them their Admittance: If they should, they would be compelled to it by a Writ of *Mandamus*, as the *Russia* Company lately was with respect to *Da Costa* the *Jew*. Now, my Lords, if a great Number of *Jew* Merchants were thus admitted into the Company, might not they send over three or four of their Number as their Factors in *Turky*; and by Means of the *Turkish Jews*, who are now the only Brokers there, might they not now more easily ingross the Trade to themselves, than after the passing of this Bill, when there would probably soon be a great Number of our *Christian* Countrymen settled as Brokers in *Turky*? In my Opinion, therefore, my Lords, if we could be in any Danger of having our *Turky* Trade ingrossed by the *Jews*, that Danger would be much greater, should this Bill be rejected, than it could be, should it be passed into a Law: But I do not think we can be in any such Danger: The *Jews* are sensible of their being upon a better Foundation in this Country than in any other: They are likewise sensible, how precarious they might render that Foundation in this Country, which is, and I hope, always will be under a popular Government,

verment, should they aim at any Thing unpopular, which that of their combining to ingross any Trade would certainly be; and for this Reason, if it were in their Power, I am convinced, they would not attempt ingrossing our *Turky* Trade, but will be ready, if we give them Leave, to promote that Trade, as they do every other Branch of our foreign Commerce.

As to the Danger, my Lords, of Ships sailing from infected Places, or the Danger of our Privileges being given up by private Men, for their own particular Conveniency, which, it is said, we may be exposed to, by the Liberty given to Ships to sail to or from what Places they please, and to import as well as export whatever Goods they think fit, surely no one who has read the Bill now before your Lordships with Attention, can raise any such Objection, because the Liberty thereby granted is expressly restricted, and confined to those who shall continue to submit to, and remain under the Protection and Direction of the *British* Ambassador, and Consuls respectively, for the Time being, and subject to the By-Laws and Regulations of the said Company. By these Words, both the Company, and the respective Consul, as well as our Ambassador, are vested with as ample Powers as they are now intitled to, for preventing a Ship's sailing from any infected Place, and, likewise, for preventing the Nation's Privileges from being given up, in any one Point, by private Men, for their own immediate Conveniency.

I hope, my Lords, I have now clearly shewn, that our *Turky* Company is as much, nay, more an exclusive Company than any trading Company in *England*; that by Means of this exclusive Privilege, which the Managers of the Company have usurped, contrary to the Spirit and Meaning of their Charter, they have

established in themselves and Friends, a Monopoly of the *Turky* Trade; that by Virtue of this Monopoly they have kept the *English* Goods in *Turky*, and the *Turky* Goods in *England*, at an extravagant high Price; that their doing so has been the Ruin of our *Turky* Trade, and the Establishment of that of the *French*; that this Bill is the most proper and the only Method for demolishing the Monopoly which the Managers of our *Turky* Company have usurped, and consequently the most proper Method we can take, for recovering the Trade; and lastly, that this Bill, if passed into a Law, can be attended with no real Danger or Inconvenience. This being the Case, it is no Way material, whether we have had any Petitions presented to us in its Favour: As the Bill came up from the other House, such Petitions would, in my Opinion, have been improper. We know that many Petitions were presented in its Favour to the other House, and that no one Petition was presented against it, except that from the Company: There was, indeed, one brought up against it from the City of *Norwich*, but came too late to be presented to the other House, and was probably obtained by Solicitation, as a Counterpoise to a Petition presented in its Favour from many of the Manufacturers of that City. As to the Company's Petition against the Bill, I think it is a strong Argument in its Favour, and a Proof that it will destroy the Monopoly which the Managers of that Company have usurped; and as to the Petition from the City of *Norwich*, I must observe, that that City have followed the *Turky* Company to their Ruin: They petitioned against *East India* Stuffs, printed Linens, and Calicoes, in order to encourage the Wear of *Turky* Burdets, tho' the Pretence was for encouraging their own woollen Stuffs: The City of *Worcester* like-

likewise have followed the *Turky* Company, till from 50 Master Manufacturers they are now reduced to four or five; but that City are now sensible of their Error, and were the first who petitioned for such a Bill as this: I mean the first whose Petition was presented; for the City of *Gloucester* were the first that petitioned; tho' the other was first presented; because, it seems, the Member for *Worcester* had most Weight in the other House. It must therefore be admitted, that this Bill is loudly and generally called for by the People without Doors; and, I hope, none of your Lordships take it amiss, that People have not troubled you with Petitions in Favour of a Bill sent up from the other House, which is very unusual, and is always, I think, improper. They have appeared before your Lordships by their Counsel: By them they have, I think, fully shewn, that the Bill is an useful and a necessary Bill; and as I think it at least the first Method we must take, if not the only Method we can take, for recovering our *Turky* Trade, I shall therefore be for committing it.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

We shall now give the following, as promis'd in our last.

A compleat JOURNAL of Sir JOHN COPE'S EXPEDITION. In a LETTER from an Officer to his Friend.

Dear Sir, Edinburgh, Sept. 27. 1745.

MY Part of the most disagreeable Campaign, that I believe ever was made, is now, as to Action, unhappily at an End, by my being made Prisoner on the fatal 21st Instant. (See p. 465.) I am

confin'd here, together with a great many very pretty, tho' unfortunate Fellows, where we are very well used, and have the Liberty of the Town on our Parole. Having had full Time for Reflection since I came here, and for confirming my own Memory, from Conversation with my unfortunate Companions, and, of informing myself both from Friends and Enemies, of what passed that I was not Eye-witness to, in and after the Action, in such a Manner, as that I can, with absolute Confidence, bid you depend upon the Truth of every Fact I tell you,—I sit down to give you our History since we marched from *Stirling*.

Soon after the certain Accounts reached us at *Edinburgh*, that the Pretender's Son was landed in *Moydait*, and gathering People about him there, we were told that, in Obedience to Orders from above, we were to hold ourselves in a Readiness for a March to the *Chain*: A Name we gave to the Road leading from *Inverness* to *Fort William*.

As the Country we were to march thro' could not afford Subsistence for the Troops, it was absolutely necessary to carry a Stock of Bread along with us; this the General caused to be provided at *Leith*, *Stirling*, and *Perth*. As soon as it was got ready, we set out from *Stirling*, where the Troops assembled.

It was well for us that we had a Sutler well provided, and a Butcher with a Drove of black Cattle, (which he kill'd for us from Time to Time) along with us: Without this Precaution we had starved upon the March.

A March of regular Troops, when the Country was in its present Situation, by themselves, was thought hazardous; but we were told, that we were to be joined at *Crief* with a good Body of the well-affected Highlanders, and we carry'd 1000 Arms that Length along with us, to put into their Hands; but so it hap-

pened, that not a Man of them joined us, neither there nor any where else, till we came to *Inverness*.

It seemed to me that the General, when he came to *Crief*, found Reason to believe he was not to expect to be joined by any of them; for he sent back from thence, to *Stirling* Castle, 700 of the Arms: It was very well he did so, for it would have been impossible to get them to *Inverness*, for Want of Carriages.

However, we went forward cheerfully by ourselves, notwithstanding the Disappointment; and I observe it to you once for all, that notwithstanding of the many Difficulties we met with in it, and the many forced Marches we made, in order to pass Rivers for fear of their Swelling, yet such was the Heartiness of the Troops for the Service, that no body was heard to complain upon the whole March.

At *Del Winny* we were informed, that the Rebels were posted on and in *Corryerrick*, a noted Pass, 17 Miles distant on our Way to the *Chain*. The General thereupon called together the Commanding Officers of the several Corps, and laid before them the Orders he had to march directly to the *Chain*, and his Intelligence about the Disposition of the Rebels, desiring to have their Opinion, what was proper to be done.

The Intelligence was undoubted, that the Enemy were to wait for us at *Corryerrick*, where their different Parties from the Head of *Loch-Lochy*, and *Lugganauchnadrum*, might easily join them. They intended to line the Traverses, or Windings of the Road, up the Mountain, which are 17 in Number. In these Traverses their Men would be intrenched to their Teeth; they are flank'd by a Hollow or Water-course, which falls from the Top of the Mountain; they intended to line

this Water-course, where their Men would be well covered, as likewise Numbers of them might be among the Rocks on the Top of the Hill. They proposed to break down the Bridge at *Snugburrow*, which lifts the Roads over a steep Precipice, and to place Men in two Hollow Ways, which flank the Road both Ways. Formerly several of these Officers had marched over that Ground, and all of them unanimously agreed, that to force the Rebels in it was utterly impracticable. It must inevitably be attended with the Loss of all our Provisions, Artillery, Military Stores, &c. and indeed of the Troops: That the giving the Rebels any Success upon their first setting out, was by all Means to be prevented, as what might be attended with bad Consequences to the Service.

The next Question then was, Whether it was most adviseable to return to *Stirling* with all Expedition, or march to *Ruthven*, and so on to *Inverness*? Upon this they were also unanimous in their Opinion, that to return to *Stirling* was by no Means adviseable. The Rebels could march to *Stirling* a nearer Way than we could; by their marching down the Side of *Loch Rannoch*, they would get to the Bridge of *Kynachin* before us; they'd break it down, and thereby cut off our Retreat. This is a Bridge upon *Tumble*, a Water so rapid, that it is not fordable in any Place that I could hear of. To stay where we were, and thereby pretend to stop their Progress Southward, was Folly; they could, without coming over *Corryerrick*, go South, by Roads over the Mountains, practicable for them, utterly impracticable for regular Troops. And upon taking a Survey of our Provisions, we found, that what from our having been under a Necessity to leave a great Deal of it by the Way upon the March, for Want of

of Horses to bring it along, (which we found it impossible to get) and what from the great Damage which that Part of it which we did bring forward, had receiv'd from the Rains, we had not above two Days Bread left that could be eat, and we were unhappily in a Country that could not supply us. There was therefore no Manner of Choice left us—to *Inverness* we must go—which we did accordingly.

We made no longer Stay there than was absolutely necessary for our preparing for our March to *Aberdeen*. The Night before we left *Inverness*, we were join'd by 200 of the *Monroes*, under the Command of Capt. *George Monroe* of *Culcairn*, who went along with us to *Aberdeen*, and were the only Highlanders, not of the regular Troops, who join'd us in this Expedition.

Our March to *Aberdeen* was no less expeditious than our former from *Grief* to *Inverness*; and from thence to *Aberdeen*, the General did not allow us to rest one Day. Upon our Arrival there, we found he had taken Care to have Transports ready, and every Thing in order for carrying us to *Leith* by Sea. We came to *Dunbar* on Monday the 16th of September, and all the Troops were landed there on the 17th, and the Artillery, &c. on the 18th, as the first and nearest Place we could land at on the South Side of the *Firth*.

Here we met with the astonishing News of the City of *Edinburgh* being given up to the Rebels, on the 17th, at Five in the Morning. (See p. 464.)

The History of their March after they left *Corryerrick*, and the Incidents to which their getting the City of *Edinburgh* deliver'd up to them was owing, you must have heard from other Hands. I am well assur'd, that the far greater Part

of the principal Inhabitants of that Place, shew'd a warm Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and for defending that City; and I believe, that on the 16th, a Message was sent from Brigadier *Fowke*, the Advocate, and a Justice Clerk, to the Provost, to acquaint him, that Sir *John Cope* with the Troops was off *Dunbar*, and that the Whole of the two Regiments of Dragoons should that Night march into the City for its Defence, if he desir'd it*; but a Deputation was sent from him and his Council to treat with the Rebels, and declin'd to desire them to be sent in; in Consequence of this Treaty, the Rebels enter'd the Town next Morning.

We march'd from *Dunbar* on the 19th towards *Edinburgh*; we encamp'd that Night upon the Field Westward of *Haddington*, and set out from thence early next Morning.

On this Day's March we had frequent Intelligence brought us, that the Rebels were advancing towards us with their whole Body with a quick Pace. We could not therefore get to the Ground it was intended we should, having still some Miles to march thro' a Country, some Part of which was interlin'd with Walls. The General therefore thought it proper to chuse the first open Ground he found, and a better Spot could not have been chosen for the Cavalry to be at Liberty to act in. We got out of the Defiles in our Way, and came to this Ground just in Time before the Enemy got up to us.

We had no sooner compleated our Disposition, and got our little Army formed in excellent Order, when the Rebels appear'd upon the high Ground, South of us. We formed a full Front to theirs, prepared either to wait their coming to us, or to take the first Advantage for attacking them. During this Interval, we exchanged several Huzzas with

* The Volunteers heard nothing of this, till after they had deliver'd up their Arms to the Castle.

with them, and, probably, from their not liking our Disposition, they began to alter their own. They made a large Detachment from their Left towards *Preston*, (as we imagined) in order to take us in Flank, their Number being vastly superior to ours.

Our General having upon this, with several of the Officers, reconnoitred their Design, immediately caused us to change our Front, forming us with our Right to the Sea, and our Left where the Front had been; this Disposition disappointed their Project of taking us in Flank, and that Part of their Army immediately countermarched back again.

From this Change of theirs, we were again obliged to take new Ground, which our People constantly performed with Alacrity and regular Exactness, and in all outward Appearance, with a cheerful Countenance, and eager Desires to engage.

The Night coming on, and the Enemy so near, we could only content ourselves with a small Train of six Gallopers, to throw a few Shot amongst an advanced Party of theirs, who had taken Possession of the Church-Yard of *Tranent*, that lay between their Front and ours.

Till about Three in the Morning, of a very dark Night, our Patroles could scarce perceive any Motion they made, every Thing seem'd so quiet: But about this Hour, the Patroles reported them to be in a full March, in great Silence, towards the East; at Four they reported, that they were continuing their March North-East. From this it appear'd, that they design'd to attack our Left Flank with their main Body; and upon the General's being confirm'd that this was their Intention, he made a Disposition in less Time than one would think it possible, by which he brought our Front to theirs, and secur'd our

Flanks by several Dikes on our Right, towards *Tranent*, with our Left Flank inclining to the Sea.

The Moment this Disposition was compleated, three large Bodies in Columns, of their pick'd-out Highlanders, came in a pace, tho' in a collected Body, with great Swiftnes. And the Column which was advancing towards our Right, where our Train was posted, after receiving the Discharges of a few Pieces, almost in an Instant, and before Day broke, seiz'd the Train, and threw into the utmost Confusion a Body of about 100 Foot of ours, who were posted there to guard it.

All Remedies, in every Shape, were tried by the General, Brigadier *Fowke*, the Earls *Loudon* and *Hume*, and the Officers about them, to remedy this Disorder, but in vain. This, unhappily, with the Fire made (tho' a very irregular one) by the Highland Column on our Right, struck such a Panick into the Dragoons, that in a Moment they fled, and left *Gardiner*, their Colonel (who was heard to call upon them to stand) to receive the Wounds which left him on the Field. His Lieutenant-Colonel, *Whitney*, while within his Horse's Length of them, coming up with his Squadron to attack them, receiv'd a Shot which shatter'd his Arm, and was left by his Squadron too: And from this Example, the whole Body became possess'd with the same fatal Dread; so that it became utterly impossible for the General, or any one of the best intention'd of his Officers, either to put an End to their Fears, or stop their Flight; tho' he and they did all that was in the Power of Men to do, and in doing it, expos'd themselves in such a Manner to the Fire of the Rebels, that I cannot account for their escaping it any other Way, but that all of it was aim'd at the run-away Dragoons, who, in spite of all Endeavours to stop them, run away

away from the Field, thro' the Town of *Preston*; *Gardiner's* by the Defile which passies by his House, which was in our Rear on the Right, and *Hamilton's* by one on our Left, North of the House of *Preston*.

At the West End of the Town of *Preston*, the General, with the Earls *Loudon* and *Hume*, stopp'd, and endeavour'd, by all possible Means, to form and bring them back to charge the Enemy now in Disorder on the Pursuit, but to no Purpose. Upon which he put himself at their Head, and made a Retreat leisurely, towards the Road leading South from *Edinburgh* to *Gingle-Kirk*, and thereby kept a Body of about 450 of them together, and carried them into *Berwick* next Day.

Brigadier *Fowke*, seeing Things in this Extremity with the Dragoons, and hearing of several Discharges in his Rear, gallop'd towards it, believing that it came from a Body of our Foot, who might be still maintaining their Ground, hoping by them to retrieve the Fortune of the Day; he was mistaken, it was the Rebels, the Smoak of their Fire, and the little Day-light prevented his discovering who they were, till he was close upon the Right Flank of their main Body, and he must have fallen into their Hands, if Capt. *Wedderburn*, a Foot Officer of ours, had not call'd out aloud to him to apprize him of his Danger.

I am told, that Col. *Lascelles* behav'd very gallantly: Being deserted by his Men, he fell into the Enemy's Hand upon the Field; but in the Hurry they were in, he found Means to make his Escape Eastward, and got safe to *Berwick*.

I do not mention the Behaviour of the Officers, I saw a good many of them exerting themselves to rally the Dragoons, before they enter'd the Defiles thro' which they fled from the Field. In general, I have not heard one single Suggestion against

any one Man, who had the Honour to carry the King's Commission, either in the Dragoons, or Foot, as if he had not done his Duty. Neither Officers, nor General, can divest Men of Dread and Panick when it seizes them; he only can do that, who makes the Heart of Man. To their being struck with a most unreasonable Panick, and to no one Thing else, the disgraceful Event was owing. The Ground was to our Wish, the Disposition was unexceptionable, and we were fully formed.

I know you will expect that I should inform you what were the Numbers on both Sides in the Action.—Of our Side, I am convinced we were not above 1500 Men, who should have fought. As to them, it was so dark when they came to attack us, that I could only perceive them like a black Hedge moving towards us. Some People magnify their Numbers, others endeavour to lessen them; but by the best Accounts, and the most to be depended upon (which I have been able to get) they were not less than 5000 Men.

In Justice to the Memory of Col. Gardiner, we shall here give an Extract of a Letter concerning the Behaviour and Fall of that brave Officer in this unfortunate Action. He did all that could be expected from the most gallant and experienced Officer to rally his Dragoons; but finding his utmost Efforts vain, and seeing the Officer who commanded the Foot, which his Regiment was appointed to guard, fall, the Colonel immediately quitted his Horse, and snatch'd up the Half-Pike, and took upon him the Command of the Foot, at whose Head he fought till he was brought down by three Wounds, one in his Shoulder by a Ball, another in his Forehead by a broad Sword; and the third, which was the mortal Stroke, in the hinder Part of his Head, by a *Lochar* Ax: This Wound

Wound was given him by a Highlander, who came behind him, while he was reaching a Stroke at an Officer with whom he was engaged. He is regretted, not only by his Friends, but even by those against whom he fought; who agree with all others in acknowledging, that he finished a worthy and exemplary Life with a most honourable and heroick Death; for he might very easily have escaped with the rest, if like them he would have deserted his Duty. He was decently interr'd on *Tuesday, Sept. the 24th*, in the Parish Church at *Tennent*, where eight of his Children lie. The fatal Action happened almost by the Walls of his own Seat at *Bankton*; but *Lady Frances Gardiner*, and his eldest Daughter, were left by him at *Stirling Castle*, and the younger Children are also safe.

Westminster Journal, Oct. 25. N^o 204.

The dreadful Spirit of POPERY, and how necessary it is, that all PROTESTANT STATES should guard against it.

THE wicked Spirit of Popery, and not any Inclination in the Queen or Ministry, was the Occasion of those many severe Laws that were made against Papists in the Reign of *Elizabeth*, and will occasion, in a Round of Years, either the Revival of those Laws, or the making of new Laws to the same Purpose, as long as this Nation remains Protestant, and as often as a Course of too much Indulgence has encourag'd them to fresh Insolence. In the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Days, the Papists lived as quiet and easy as other Subjects, as quiet and easy as they have hitherto done under King *George II.* But when Priests were sent from the Seminaries abroad to alienate the

Hearts of her People, and Conspiracies were enter'd into against her, the common Safety required a legal Provision against those common Enemies.

Some Papists indeed have pretended, that they do not own, in the full Extent, the Power of the Pope to excommunicate Princes, and dispose of Crowns: But this is inconsistent with their owning him to be supreme Head of the Church, and the infallible Vicar of *Jesus Christ*: For by receiving him in this Character, they must admit all his Pretensions appendent thereto; and it is well known, that this Excommunicating and Deposing Power is pretended to by the Popes themselves. There is no other Way than of fairly disclaiming this Doctrine, but by renouncing all Communion with the Pope, as a Tyrant and an Usurper, as a Man that heretically arrogates to himself a Power that was never by *Jesus Christ* given to any Mortal. But while they slyk by him, and own him for the Head of the Church, the Vicar of *Jesus Christ*, the Judge of Controversies, and the supreme Director of their Consciences, they must not wonder if Protestants can have no Confidence in them; especially when it is considered how many Methods of Deceit are daily taught them, and recommended to their Use, by those who pretend to be their spiritual Directors.

I shall not enter any farther into the Disputes about their Religion, than just as it is politically concerned: But in this View, it was the Opinion of our Forefathers, that Protestants have a Right, by the Principles of Self-preservation, to take such Methods with those of the *Roman* Communion, as may put it out of their Power to do their Fellow Subjects a Mischief. Papists are obliged by the Laws of their Religion to persecute Protestants, and these Laws they have never fail'd to put in Execution when

when they had Power, and could do it with Safety and Convenience.

To reckon up all the Wars and Massacres, Burnings and Cruelties, that have infested the World on the Account of Popery, might be thought invidious at this Time, when so much Odium is already raised against that Superstition. It is sufficient to say in general, that besides what we have suffered among ourselves, the Refuge we have given to Thousands of poor Families, who had been driven from their native Countries, are Instances of what Sufferings have been elsewhere, when Popery thoroughly prevailed: And it may with Truth be affirmed, that more hard Things have been inflicted on Christians for not submitting to the Pope, than they ever went thro' on Account of their Religion, from all the Heathen Persecutors put together.

Were these Things only the Effects of sudden Passion, or Factions of State, which often do hard Things one to another, there might be however some Hope left that it might be otherwise, should we ever again come in their Power. But when Men are cruel upon a steady settled Principle of Persecution, there is nothing left but to guard against them as well as we can. Not that we may lawfully do hard Things to them, because they have done so to us, or to our Brethren; for that would be Revenge, or at best the imitating a very bad Example: But every Man has by Nature a Right to defend himself; and if that makes it wise or necessary to do some Things, which otherwise he has no Inclination to, it is not his Fault, but the Fault of those who bring that Necessity upon him.

To conclude: Should it at this Time be found expedient either to enforce the old Laws, or to make new ones, for the restraining of Popery, it would be so far from Persecution, that the cooler Sort of Pa-

pists themselves must own the Justice of the Proceeding, and that it is a natural Consequence of the Attempt that has been making in favour of a Popish Pretender. But the restrictive Laws of Protestants against Papists, at the worst, will be tender Mercies, in Comparison of the mildest Treatment that Popery, where she has Power, gives to what she is pleased to call Heresy. There will be no Inquisition, no Burning, no Dragooning, no Hurt to the Person, except upon the Conviction of some Overt-act. And if Men enjoy Life, Liberty, Fortune, and every Privilege, but the Capacity of doing that Mischief which their mistaken Principles would urge them to perpetrate, no unprejudic'd Person can think there is any great Hardship. If even a little more Severity were exercised against their Priests, as the Authors of all, there would certainly be no Injustice; as I am satisfied that no Severity will be enjoin'd by a *British* Legislature, equal to what the Church of *Rome*, in her own Cause, has often christen'd by the Name of *wholesome*.

From Old England, Nov. 2. N^o 133.

Archbishop TILLOTSON'S *Pourtrait* of POPERY.

WHAT Protection or Confidence can a Protestant People hope for from a Religion founded on Perfidy, upon Lies, Relicks, Pictures, Images, Hosts, Purgatory, Legerdemain, Equivocations, Frauds, Cheats, and Forgeries of all Sorts; and whose infallible Head presumes to claim a Power of making void all Oaths, and confounding every Distinction of Right and Wrong, between Man and Man, and between Prince and People?

The Spirit of Popery (says that most ingenious and learned Divine, Archbishop Tillotson, in his Sermon before the House of Commons, November 5,) is not only contrary to

Chris-

Christianity, but the very Principles of natural Religion, and even of Humanity itself; which by Falshood and Perfidiousness, by secret Plots and Contrivances, or by open Sedition and Rebellion, by an Inquisition or a Massacre, by deposing and killing of Kings, by Fire and Sword, by the Ruin of their Country, and by their betraying it into the Hands of Foreigners; and, in a Word, by dissolving all the Bands of human Society, and by subverting the Peace and Order of the World, that is, by all the wicked Means imaginable, does incite Men to advance and promote their Religion. When Religion once comes to supplant moral Honesty, and to teach Men the absurdest Things in the World, to lie for the Truth, and to kill Men for God's Sake; when it serves for no other Purpose but to be a Band of Conspiracy, to inflame Mens Minds to a greater Fierceness, and to set a keener Edge on their Spirit, and to make them ten Times more the Children of *Wrath* and *Cruelty* than they were by Nature; then surely it loses its Nature, and ceases to be Religion: For let any Man say worse of *Atheism*, if he can.

Westminster Journal, Nov. 2. N^o 205.

POPERY an Enemy to LEARNING and COMMON SENSE.

Mr. Touchit,

AT such an alarming Crisis as this, when every Thing that is or ought to be dear to us, is at Stake; Silence in you, a *Watchman* for the Publick, would betray a criminal Despondency. Animated by the glorious Example of that true *Christian Hero*, the undaunted Archbishop of *York*, let the reverend and loyal Clergy go on to obtain immortal Honour, by exposing and confuting the gross Absurdities and fundamental Errors of Popery, in those

Points which regard their woful Corruption of the Purity of Religion, and their amazing Usurpations of the divine Attributes: Do you, however, proceed, by the Help of your intellectual *Lantern*, to bring to light, detect, and unmask, not only the constant Confederacy that Popery maintains against the natural Liberties of Mankind, but also its various Insults and Encroachments against *Common Sense*.

As an Instance of its unbounded domineering Spirit, and of its Antipathy to true Learning, which, together with Liberty, it would extirpate out of the World, I desire you would insert the following Abstract of the Sentence of the *Inquisition* against the famous *Galileo Galilei*, whereby they compell'd him to abjure Opinions purely Astronomical, and that have nothing to do with Religion. To aggravate the Madness of their Insolence, these very Opinions, from modern Observations, and the Principles of Mathematick Philosophy, are demonstrated to be irrefragably true, and as such admitted and embraced by all the eminent Astronomers and *Literati* in *Europe*, where the Terrors of that horrible *Inquisition* do not frighten Men out of their Senses.

These assuming *Churchmen*, in Consequence of their pretended Infallibility, claim to be Dictators in Science, and make themselves only the Oracles by which all Mens Opinions are to be squar'd. If the Pope and his Conclave of Cardinals should decree that 2 and 2 is equal to 5, they would damn to Hell all Mankind that dar'd to assert the contrary. In the 8th Century, *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Mentz*, and the Pope's Legate, declar'd one *Virgilius*, a Bishop, to be a Heretick, because he asserted the Antipodes; a Truth as certain as any Proposition in *Euclid*.

But the most flagrant Instance of their persecuting useful Knowledge, and

and true Learning, (which ought to excite the Indignation of all Universities, and Bodies of learned Men against them) is the Case of *Galileo*, chief Mathematician and Philosopher to the Grand Duke of *Tuscany*; a Man who added Lustre to Astronomy, by first applying the *Telescope*, called *Galileo's Tube*, to the Heavens, and thereby discovering *Jupiter's Satellites*, the *Solar Spots*, the *Milky Way*, &c. By faithful Experiments and just Reasoning, he found out the Law of Gravity in descending Bodies and Projectiles, which is the Foundation of *Gunnery*: He geometrically demonstrated the Doctrines of local Motion, and the Resistance of Solids. One would think a Man who had merited so well of the World, should have met with a kind Reception in it; but it happen'd far otherwise, thro' the baleful Influence of a Set of bigotted Cardinals, who having taken that upon Trust for Truth, which he had now prov'd to be false, *viz.* the Immobility of the Earth; they, with a holy Pride and Fury, resolv'd to suppress his Opinion, and rectify his Understanding, by harassing and imprisoning his Body, and forcing him to a publick and shameful Abjuration, as will appear in the Sequel. Since the same Causes produce the same Effects, in what a deplorable State would Literature be, should this accursed Rebellion be prosperous, and Popish Ignorance and Bigotry deluge our Land! For the Sake of Truth, Mr. *Touche*, be vigilant and loud; rouse us to the Exercise of Reason, while we enjoy it: Let us never exchange our Axioms, Postulates, logical Deductions, and Freedom of Debate, for canonical Decisions, synodical Decrees, papal Bulls, Dragoons, Racks, Tortures, and arbitrary *sic volo sic jubeo's*.

Should it be objected, that Papists now-a-days are not such Enemies to Learning, witness that learned Order the *Jesuits*, and the several Academies now flourishing in Popish Countries; I answer, the *Jesuits* are an Order of Men, prompted by Ambition to intrude into the Councils and Confidence of Popish Princes, each of whom generally has one for his Confessor. These Men, in order to be more eminently mischievous, acquire all the Abilities that Learning can give, and so become *Mongrels* between *Churchmen* and *Statesmen*. The old Maxim, that Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion, does well enough for a mere *Churchman*; but without Learning, a Man would be a Fool of a *Statesman*. And where-ever Academies have flourish'd, it has been owing rather to the Generosity and Love of Learning in the Prince or his Minister, with a View to make himself and his People great, rich, and re-

spectable, than to any Inclination in his Clergy to promote and encourage Knowledge. 'Tis their Interest, and they don't care how deep their poor Laity are sunk in Ignorance; their Consciences will be the easier enslaved. Besides, the Reason that *France* produces several learned Men that are Papists, is, because this terrible *Inquisition* is not permitted to exercise its diabolical Authority there.

PHILOMATHES MISOPAPOS.

An Abstract of the Sentence of the Inquisition at Rome, against Galileo Galilei.

B W Hereas you, *Galileo*, was informed against in the Year 1615, in this holy Office, that you maintained, as true, a certain false Doctrine held by many, *viz.* That the Sun was in the Centre of the World, and immoveable, and that the Earth moved even with a daily Motion: Likewise that you have taught the same Doctrine to your Scholars, and have kept up a Correspondence with *German Mathematicians* concerning the same; that you have also publish'd certain Lectures concerning the *Solar Spots*, in which you have explained the same Doctrine as true; and that you did answer the Objections, which in several Places were made against you, drawn from the holy Scripture, by glossing the said Scripture according to your own Sense:

By the Command of the Lords Cardinals of this supreme and universal Inquisition, two Propositions concerning the Fixedness of the Sun, and the Motion of the Earth, have been thus qualified by the *Qualificator Divines*, *viz.*

E ' That the Sun is in the Centre of the World, and unmoveable by a local Motion, is an absurd Proposition, false in Philosophy, and formally heretical, because it is expressly contrary to the holy Scripture.'

' That the Earth is not the Centre of the World, nor immoveable, but moves even in a daily Motion, is likewise an absurd Proposition, and false in Philosophy; and theologically consider'd, at least erroneous in the Faith.'

It was decreed by the sacred Congregation, and accordingly you were commanded, by the most eminent Lord Cardinal *Bellarmino*, wholly to desist from the said false Opinion, and that you should not, for the future, defend it, or by any Means teach it, neither by Word nor Writings: And upon promising Obedience you were dismissed. And that so pernicious a Doctrine might be wholly removed, there came forth a Decree from the sacred Con-

gregation, of an Index *, in which the Books treating of the said Doctrine were prohibited. Notwithstanding all which, you have confessed, upon Oath, that a certain Book was written and printed by you, entituled, *Dialoghi di Galileo Galilei delle due massime Sisteime del Mondo, Tolomaico, & Copernico*, wherein you defend the aforesaid Opinion already condemned, and endeavour, by various round-about Methods, to persuade Persons that you leave the said Opinion as undecided, and yet greatly probable; which is really a grievous Error, because no Opinion can by any Means be probable, which has been declared and determined to be contrary to the divine Scripture.

You have likewise confessed, that the aforesaid Book is so composed in several Places, as that the Reader may think that the Arguments brought for the false Side of the Question, are so laid down, as by their Strength rather to convince the Understanding than to be easily capable of being answered; excusing yourself that you have run into an Error, so foreign, as you have declared, from your Intention, because you have wrote by Way of Dialogue, and upon Account of the natural Pleasure every one takes in his own Subtleties, and in shewing himself more shrewd than the Generality of Men, in finding out ingenious Arguments that have the Appearance of Truth, even tho' it be only in Favour of false Propositions.

And whereas you concealed the Injunction you had been served with, when you demanded License to print your Book, and that you have not declared to us the whole Truth concerning your Intention, we have judg'd it necessary to proceed to a rigorous Examination of you, and to the underwritten definitive Sentence.

We pronounce, say, judge, and declare, that you, the aforesaid Galileus, have rendered yourself vehemently suspected of Heresy to this holy Office, i. e. That you have believed, and held a Doctrine false, and contrary to the sacred and divine Scriptures, after it has been declared and determined so to be; and consequently that you have incurred the Censures and Penalties appointed and promulgated by the sacred Canons, and other general and particular Constitutions, against such Offenders; from which 'tis our Pleasure that you should be absolved, provided that you do first, with a sincere Heart, and Faith unfeigned, abjure, curse, and detest, before us, the said Errors and Heresies, and every other contrary to the Catholick and Apostolick Ro-

man Church, in that Form that shall be exhibited to you by us.

We further decree, that the Book of Dialogues of Galileo Galilei, shall be prohibited by a publick Edict; and we condemn you to be formally imprison'd in this holy Office for a Time determinable at our Pleasure; and we enjoin you, under the Title of a salutary Penance, that for the three Years ensuing, you repeat, once in a Week, the seven penitential Psalms; reserving to ourselves the Power of moderating, changing, or wholly or in Part removing, the aforesaid Penalties and Penances †.

Thus we the underwritten Cardinals pronounce.

F. Cardinal d'Ascoli,
G. Cardinal Bentivoglio,
F. Cardinal de Cremona,
Fr. Cardinal a Mesroy,
B. Cardinal Gyffius,
F. Cardinal Verospius,
M. Cardinal Ginettus.

The Abjuration of GALILEUS.

I, Galileus, Son of the late Vincentius Galileus, a Florentine, aged 70, being here personally upon my Trial, and on my Knees before you, the most eminent and reverend the Lords Cardinals, Inquisitors General of the universal Christian Commonwealth, against heretical Pravity, having before my Eyes the most holy Gospels, which I touch with my proper Hands, do swear, that I always have believed, and do now believe, and by the Help of God hereafter will believe, all that which the holy Catholick and Apostolick Roman Church doth hold, preach, and teach. But because, after I had been juridically enjoined and commanded by this holy Office, that I should wholly forsake that false Opinion, which holds that the Sun is the Centre, and immoveable, and that I should not hold, defend, nor by any Manner, neither by Word or Writing, teach, the aforesaid false Doctrine; and after it was notified to me, that the aforesaid Doctrine was contrary to the holy Scripture, I have written and printed a Book, in which I treat of the said Doctrine already condemned, and produce Reasons of great Force in Favour of it, without giving any Answer to them; I am therefore judg'd by the said holy Office, as vehemently suspected of Heresy, viz. That I have held and believed that the Sun is the Centre of the World, and immoveable, and that the Earth is not the Centre, but movel.

* An Index Expurgatorius. † This Sentence may be seen at large in the last Part of Limborch's History of the Inquisition.

Being therefore willing to remove from the Minds of your Eminencies, and of every Catholick Christian, this vehement Suspicion legally conceived against me, I do, with a sincere Heart, and Faith unfeigned, abjure, curse, and detest, the abovesaid Error and Heresy, and in general every other Error and Sect contrary to the holy Church: And I swear, that for the future I will never more say, or assert, either by Word or Writing, any Thing to give Occasion to such Suspicion; but that if I shall know any Heretick, or Person suspected of Heresy, I will inform against him to this holy Office, or to the Inquisitor or Ordinary of the Place in which I shall be.

Moreover I swear and promise, that I will fulfil and wholly observe all Penances, which are or shall be enjoind me by this holy Office. But if, what God forbid, it shall happen that I should act contrary, by any Words of mine, to my Promises, Protestations, and Oaths, I do subject myself to all the Penalties and Punishments which have been ordained and published against such Offenders, by the sacred Canons and other Constitutions, general and particular. So help me God, and his holy Gospels, which I touch with my own proper Hands.

I, the above *Galileo Galilei*, have abjured, sworn, promised, and obliged myself as above; and in Testimony of these Things have subscribed, with my own proper Hand, this present Writing of my Abjuration, and have repeated it Word for Word at *Rome*, in the Convent of *Minerva*, this 22d Day of *July*, Anno 1632.

I, *Galileus Galilei*, have abjured as above, with my own proper Hand.

OBSERVATIONS in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS in America. Continued from our Magazine for Aug. 1745, p. 396.

Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum.
Virg.

2. **A**T the South Point of this Island of *St. Simons*, are the Ruins of the Town of *St. Simons*, destroy'd by the *Spaniards* at their Invasion: By the remaining Vestiges, it must have been a very uniform Place; and the Situation is quite charming, tho' it now makes one melancholy to see such a Desolation in so new a Country *. The only Building they left standing, was a House which they had consecrated for a

Chapel. How different the Proceedings of the more generous *English*! even in these Parts †, who never leave behind them such direful Remembrances; but here religious Fury goes Hand in Hand with Conquest, resolv'd to ruin whom they can't convert. The Fort has some Remains still, and seems to have been no extraordinary Affair; tho' no Place was ever better defended, and the Enemies seem, by their Works and Intrenchments, to have thought themselves sure of keeping the Town, but found themselves wofully mistaken. Down the Beach, to the Westward, is a Look-out of Tappwork, which is a very good Mark for standing over the Bar into the Harbour; and on the opposite Point of *Jekyl Island* is a very remarkable Hammock of Trees, much taken notice of by Seamen on the same Account. Somewhat lower, and more Northerly, is the Plantation call'd *Gascoign's*, which underwent the same Fate with *St. Simons*. An Officer's Command is station'd at South Point, who disposes his Centries so as to discover Vessels some Leagues at Sea, and upon any such Discovery an Alarm-Gun is fir'd, and an Horseman sent up with Notice to the Headquarters, which is nine Miles from this Place. If they appear to make for the Harbour, a perpendicular mounted Gun is fir'd, as a Signal, which, by the Ascent of the Smoke, is a Direction to a Ship a long Way in the Offing, and is a most lucky Contrivance. The Road from hence to *Frederica* is cut through the Woods, and through the Marshes rais'd upon a Causeway. To make a good Horseman in *America*, is no easy Matter, without considerable Practice; and Accidents often happen to the best of us, by the Intricacies of the Tracts and Paths: The Horses are the most hardy Beasts imaginable, and tho' they can't all size with *European* Horses, they make it out in Service.

Nature, in all its gay Varieties, seem'd to open her Charms to delight our Senses, in our little inland Voyage from *St. Simons Island* to the chief Town of the North Part of the Colony. My Mind will ever retain the Diversity of Scenes that presented to our admiring Eyes in this Passage; and now I endeavour to commit some faint Sketches of them to Paper, I am lost, methinks, in the prodigious Confusion of Objects, that all at once crowd before me, romantically pleasing, and, as it were, make Imagination sick with Wonder. Here let the Atheist, if such there be, view

* It very much surpriz'd me to see such an incredible Quantity of Purslain grow amongst the Foundations of the Houses, for I never saw so much any where else. It should seem that Lime and Shells were a very proper Bed for it.
† As at *Porto Bello*, *Chagre*, and even before, at the Siege of *St. Augustine*.

these rudest Footsteps of a Creator, and own himself convinc'd of his Folly and Absurdity, to suppose Chance the Producer. What a judicious Mixture of Light and Shade in the Landkip! how excellent the Colouring! how artfully dispos'd the Parts! how conducive to the Harmony of the Whole! Rivers and Creeks, that glide with a peaceful, and, as it were, contented Current, into wide Arms * and Breaks of the Sea, which seem indignantly to resist their low and servile Community, forgetting, like some of the Race of Adam, that they had the same Original, foaming and lashing the Shores with repeated Fury: The Marshes and Savannas extended along their Borders, dispos'd with so seeming a Regularity, as to make the whole Prospect look like one continu'd Canal, the Effect of the most studious Contrivance: Whilst at a distant View you take in a large Tract of hoary Woods, interspers'd with verdant Spots that bear the Semblance of the most refreshing Meadows; rustick Grottos, rugged Caverns, mossy Caves, and cooling Cells, seem to border their Sides. Here the lofty Oak, with all his kindred Tribe †, clad in Robes of antique Moss ‡, seems, by its venerable Appearance, to be the real Monarch of the Woods; the Cedar, sweet as the Cedar of Lebanon; the towering ever-green Pine, the fragrant Hickory, the mournful Cypress, and here and there the triumphant Laurel, are seen in full Lustre, and preside over an Infinity of lesser Products, that seem to venerate, beneath, their more advanc'd and distinguish'd Neighbours. The savory Sassafras Shrub perfumes the Air, the Prickly-Pear Shrub offers his tempting Fruit to the Hand, but wisely tells you, by the Points that guard

it, not to indulge to Excess; the delicious Mulberry, the swelling Peach, the Olive, the Pomegranate, the Walnut, all combine to furnish out the Paradisaical Banquet. The Vine, alone, luxuriantly climbs over the highest Oak, and invites with loaded Clusters, to partake of his refreshing Juice. Across the Glade trips the timorous Deer, the nimble Squirrel skips from Tree to Tree, and at their Roots, scour thro' the Brakes; the wonderful Possum §, the squeaking Raccoon ¶, and Millions of the changeable Lizard. Now Harmony breaths forth her choicest Airs, and Musick fills the vocal Groves: The silver-breasted Mock-Bird diversifies her Note, now briskly chirps, like the soaring Lark, now melts in the softer Strain of saddening Philomel; the magnificent Red-Bird joins in the Chorus, which seems now and then interrupted by the Turtle's melancholy Wailing **. Adown the Stream the View is still more enchanting, by the sporting of the finny Race; the shining Mullet, the noble Bas, the Warrior Stingre with his redoubted Tail, the Drum, the nimble Cat-Fish, alternately shoot their Heads above the Waves, in which large Banks of Oysters appear like frightful Rocks;—here the dreadful Alligator sports himself in the Canes, and there the heavy Porpoise rolls in sluggish Wantonness.—Now Night succeeds the Day, which seems just to have withdrawn its Beams, to give Place to new Scenes of Wonder; what clear and serene Skies! how bespangled with those glittering Sparks, those Worlds unknown ††! And now, as Milton says, the apparent Queen throws her Silver Mantle o'er the Deep,—Silence seems pleas'd;—but hark,—what a confus'd Multitude of Sounds from yonder

* Call'd Sounds, as, in this Rout, Sapola, Offabaw, St. Catherine's, Ogechee, &c. taking their Names from those Islands. These are all good Harbours, but, with little Wind, very dangerous Navigation for open Boats. † As the Live Oak, Water Oak, Swamp Oak, Marsh Oak, Holy Oak, &c. Live Oak is much more hard and solid than the Wood of Brazil, and full as heavy. I believe it would turn to Account to import some Quantity of this Wood for the Use of Refiners, &c. who require very strong Fires.

‡ You'll see, in this Part of the World, Trees dress'd from the Tops to the Roots in this Vegetable, which hangs together Net-wise, and quite obscures the Tree: It seems an excellent Provision of Nature, for the Subsistence of some Orders of Creatures, who, especially in the Winter Season, feed much on it; nor is it useless to Man, it has often afforded us comfortable Beds, Pillows, and Linder. § The Possum is a Creature fix'd like an Hare, and very remarkable for its false Belly, in which, at a Time of Danger, her young Ones creep, and so she carries them off with her; it eats like Pig, and is very nourishing. ¶ The Raccoon is delicate eating, somewhat tasted like Lamb; its Pizzel is very commonly us'd as a Tobacco-stopper. Squirrels are also most delicious Food. ** There is a very extraordinary Bird in this Country, which frequents the Sea Beaches, &c. call'd a Sand-Bird, which almost melts in the Mouth, and is every Way like the celebrated Ortolan, tho' you may kill them by Scores every Evening. Snipes are also vastly plenty and good; and, I think, I have seen Woodcocks. †† You perceive here, also, thousands of minute Stars, attracting your Eyes, and floating before you; these are the Fire-Flies, which look like so many Glow-worms; they are a very small Insect, with some luminous Qualities or Particles, that I never could well examine; but surprize a Stranger much.

Marshes!

Marshes! all the Tumult and Cries of a great City are imitated*. Another Way the Hissing of Serpents! Here the Rustling of the Deer amongst the Leaves, in yonder Wood, and now and then the prowling Wolf, with the discontented Bear, more disturb the Stillness of the Night, and make the Air tremble with their superior Voices†: What glaring Eyes are those in the neighbouring Thicket, that beam Fire upon us?—we present our Pieces,—we fire, and the whole Country echoes back the Groans.—Streaks of Red and Gold paint the Skies, and now Sol just arises from the Ocean, and is confess'd in our Horizon.

This Voyage took us up six Days on Account of the Halts we made, and our waiting for Tides, and the Winds not much favouring us; tho' the Distance is only about 100 Miles. Our Vessel was an open six-oar'd Boat, in which we stow'd both Baggage and Provisions, and slept and watch'd by Turns, finding, from being frequently inured to it, no more Incommodity in this Method of travelling and resting, than what we felt from the Sand-Flies, Musketos, and other Vermin, that, like a Swarm of Locusts, infest the hot Months in these Countries. The Sand-Fly is so minute an Insect as scarce to be perceivable with the naked Eye, only appearing like the sporting Particles of Dust that float in the Sun-Shine. It even intrudes itself into the Mouth as you breathe, and insinuates into all the small Appertures of your Garments, nor can you any Way fend yourself entirely from them. Musketos are long sharp Flies, whose Venom, I believe, according to their Bulk, is as baleful as that of a Rattle Snake; I have felt them, and heard their cursed Humming too often for it ever to be obliterated from my Memory. Raising a thick Smother of Smoke is the best Means to drive them from an House or Apartment, against which Pressure their Wings are unable to support them; and with us smoaking Tobacco is generally the Subterfuge. There are Abundance of other Torments in these Climates, as Cock-Roaches, Wood-Ticks, &c. &c. And this Colony is either not so enervated as their Neighbours, or else are poor enough to scorn Umbrellas

and Musketto-Nets, as *Jamaican* and *Carolinian* Effeminacies.

Our first Stage, we made *New-Inverness*, or the *Darien*, on the Continent, near 20 Miles from *Frederica*, which is a Settlement of Highlanders, living and dressing in their own Country Fashion, very happily and contentedly. There is an independent Company of Foot of them, consisting of 70 Men, who have been of good Service. The Town is regularly laid out, and built of Wood mostly, divided into Streets and Squares; before the Town is the Parade, and a Fort not yet finish'd. It is situated upon a very high Bluff, or Point of Land, from whence, with a few Cannon they can scour the River: Otherways it is surrounded by Pine-barrens, and Woods; and there is a Rout by Land to *Savannah* and *Fort Argyle*, which is stately reconnoitred by a Troop of Highland Rangers, who do Duty here‡. The Company and Troop, armed in the Highland Manner, make an extreme good Appearance under Arms. The whole Settlement may be said to be a brave and industrious People; but were more numerous, planted more, and raised more Cattle before the Invasion, with which they drove a good Trade to the Southward; but Things seem daily mending with them. They are forc'd to keep a very good Guard in this Place, it lies so open to the Insults of the *French* and *Spanish Indians*, who once or twice have shewn Stragglers some very bloody Tricks. They have here all Sorts of Garden Stuff, and Game in Abundance in the Woods and Marshes; as Ducks, Wild Geese and Turkeys||, Partridges, Curlews, Rabbits, if one may call them so, for the Rabbits of *America* partake much of the Nature of an Hare, and are very numerous; and the Rivers abound with Fish. We staid here two Days, and in a Day and an half, arriv'd at *St. Catharine's*, which is an Island reserv'd to the *Indians* by Treaty. We found about eight or ten Families upon it, who had several Plantations of Corn. It seems to be a most fruitful Soil, and to have larger Tracts of open Land than any I have observed, and to abound in all Kinds of Game, on which the good *Indians* regaled us, and for Greens, boiled us the Tops of *China-Briars*, which eat almost as well as

* By the Bull-Frogs, Lizzards, Grasshoppers, Marsh Frogs, &c. &c. &c. † Other wild Beasts there are not that I have seen, except the wild Hog or Boar, who is very dangerous to hunt, whose Tracks you often descry by the Holes he has made with his Tusks after the Ground Nuts and Chinopin Nuts. In some Islands there are also Numbers of wild Horses and Cattle. ‡ They often patrolle also 300 Miles back in the Country, as far as Mount Venture, known by the unfortunate Story of the Murder of Francis's Family by the *Yamasee Indians*. || The Turkeys and Geese are more delicate than those in Europe; and, which is almost incredible, I have seen them in all Parts of North America, weighing from 40 to 60 Pounds.

Asparagus *. When we departed, they gave us a young Bear which they had just kill'd, which prov'd fine eating. Passing over more minute Adventures, which, tho' entertaining to us, would be tiresome elsewhere in the Repetition, we arriv'd in somewhat more than two Days at the *Narrotus*, where there is a Kind of *Manchecoles* Fort for their Defence, garison'd from *Wormsloe*, where we soon arriv'd. It is the Settlement of Mr. Jones, 10 Miles S. E. of *Savannah*, and we could not help observing, as we pass'd, several very pretty Plantations. *Wormsloe* is one of the most agreeable Spots I ever saw, and the Improvements of that ingenious Man are very extraordinary: He commands a Company of Marines, who are quarter'd in Huts near his House, which is also a tolerable defensible Place with small Arms. From this House there is a Vista of near three Miles, cut thro' the Woods to Mr. *Whitefield's* Orphan House, which has a very fine Effect on the Sight.

[To be continued, as Occasion serves.]

S I R,

As you have extract'd a very injurious Piece out of a *Weekly Journal* against the Dutch, it is expected from your Equity, you will do them the Justice to insert the following Letter in your next Magazine.

Hague, Oct. 26, 1745. N. S.

YOU desire to know, my Lord, what I think of the injurious Strokes made at us, by the Writer of one of your *Weekly Journals*, in his Paper of Aug. 24, 1745, O. S. which runs entirely on the Affair of *Ostend*: I shall obey your Lordship's Orders with as much Brevity as possible.

The Author is a Madman, who in his Fits of Rage throws all his Venom at the Dutch, whom he would have very oddly rewarded, for what he ironically calls, the Kindness of our good Friends and Allies. But we shall ask him,

1st. Whether the Dutch have not furnished their Contingent, and even beyond it, notwithstanding the cruel Mortality among their Cattle, which by ruining pri-

vate Folks, considerably reduces the Revenue of the State? And whether they do not really, at present, as much as it would be possible for them to do, if they were at open War with France?

2^{dly}, Whether *Great Britain* itself is not behind Hand with respect to the 40,000 Men promis'd? Which, however, is not here thrown in as a Reproach, since it is very well known, that it is not the Fault of that Crown, that the whole Number was not sent; and that it has done its utmost Endeavours to bring it about.

3^{dly}, Whether the Dutch hindered the Allied Army from covering *Ostend*, after the *Battle of Fontenoy*, even if it had been adviseable or practicable, as our Author pretends it was, altho' he does not give us great Reason to think him a competent Judge in Matters of that Sort?

4^{thly}, How the Dutch can be blamed for the Loss of a Place, of which the Defence was not intrusted to them? And upon what Grounds this malicious Writer can say, that the High Allies did not think the Preservation of this Place equally imported them and his Britannick Majesty? whilst their High Mightinesses Resolution of Aug. 11, 1745, proves directly the contrary.

5^{thly}, Supposing they had quietly wish'd that Port might not fall into the Hands of the English (which probably was never thought of, but only given out to sow Discord:) Whether they would not then have acted upon the same Principles, upon which the Author of the *Weekly Journal* goes, when he advises his Countrymen to be careful not to fail in getting Something for themselves, whatever may become of the rest?

6^{thly}, Whether it is not a most ill-natur'd, or rather wicked Calumny, to say, that the Dutch may be already sold to his Most Christian Majesty; and to insinuate without the least Proof, that this Republick (which has always been of Opinion, and still is, that its own Safety as well as that of *Great Britain* depended upon the Conservation and Safety of the Low Countries,) had rather see all the Towns of Flanders in the Hands of the French, than of the Queen of Hungary? I refer the Author to the Resolution † of the States General, which

* Tho' there is no want of Herbs for the Pot in any Wood you pass, particularly wild Spinnage, or, as we call it, Poke, which is also agreeably medicinal to the Body. † This

Resolution serves as an Answer to the Memorial of Mr. Trevor, of which the Author of the Journal speaks: These are the very Words which their High Mightinesses use: As much Uneasiness as the Siege of a Place of the Importance which that of *Ostend* is threatned with, must have given them; so the agreeable News of his Majesty's having been pleas'd to give the proper Orders for the supplying that Place with all the Necessaries, and the putting of it in a Condition to make a vigorous Defence, has afforded them as much Pleasure. That these Efforts are a new Proof to them of the Zeal, and the Care which his Majesty bears to the Common Cause, and in particular for the Preservation of the Low Countries.

That

which I have already cited, and to that of the 3d of the same Month, where it is said, That no good Subject, or Friend of the Republick, can rejoice at the Progress of the French Arms in the Low Countries, or look upon their Progress with an Eye of Indifference; and that all those who have any Interest in the Conservation, or the Prosperity of the State, are sensibly affected with it.

I could still ask this Author many more such like Questions, but in the mean while I defy him to give a solid Answer to these already proposed. His Thought and Expression of obtaining some Share of the Bargain from the French, and getting ourselves [the English] on that Side the Water a Port or two, at their Expence, for the Security of our Commerce; without caring what became of the rest of the seven Provinces, is so abominable, and at the same Time so extravagant, that it does not deserve an Answer: I cannot however finish my Letter, without observing, that such odious Maxims and such pernicious Advices, which would make a handsome Shew in a new Commentary upon Machiavel's Prince, or upon the Coups d'Etat of the famous Naudé, a still more frightful Book, cannot but be as much detested by the English Nation as by ours. The worthy Gentleman who once a Week entertains his Countrymen with his Paper, seems to me more capable than any other to be the Author of it, and even to overtop the Florentin, or the French Prior and Canon.

I have the Honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's, &c.

BATAVUS.

The following ADVICES from the HAGUE, are of too great IMPORTANCE to be omitted.

Hague, Nov. 23.

M. Ammon, the Prussian Minister, has receiv'd in six Days three Couriers from his Court, and has had long Conferences with the Members and Deputies of the State on the Subject of their Dispatches; In which Conferences he represented, "That ever since the King his Master had been oblig'd to take up Arms in Defence of his Dominions, he shew'd the best Dispositions to contribute towards the Restoration of Peace, and come to a Reconciliation with the Courts of Vienna and Dresden; that the great Advantages which

his Prussian Majesty gain'd in the Field, had made no Alteration in these pacifick Dispositions; that he did not think it enough to make an outward Profession thereof, but had given the Maritime Powers a Proof of his Sincerity in this Point, which they were so well satisfied with, that they concluded a Treaty with him, which they, as well as all Europe, look'd upon as the properest Step to bring about a general Peace: That the unexpected Refusal of the Courts of Vienna and Dresden to accede to a Treaty acknowledg'd to be so advantageous, most needs sour the Minds of all those, who have Peace and the Happiness of Nations really at Heart: That those two Courts have not stopt at this Refusal, but are employing all Sorts of Means to raise up Enemies to his Prussian Majesty: That tho' this Prince made no Attempt upon the Electoral Dominions of his Polish Majesty, as he had a Right to do, and might have successfully done, the King of Poland had nevertheless call'd for Succours from the Empress of Russia for the Defence of his unattack'd Dominions, and tho' he was sure they would not be attacked: That it appeared, that these Succours were rather destin'd to act offensively against the King of Prussia, than for a simple Defence: That his Prussian Majesty was nevertheless persuaded the Empress of Russia had resolv'd upon granting those Succours, merely for Want of being acquainted with the Treaty concluded between the King and the Maritime Powers; but that in such Circumstances his Prussian Majesty could not dispense with himself from demanding of their High Mightinesses the Execution of that Treaty, that they would furnish him the Succours stipulated therein, and employ their good Offices at the Russian Court, in order to prevail on the Empress to change her Resolution: And that the King expects from their High Mightinesses Justice and Equity, and their Fidelity in performing their Engagements, that they will not delay granting him the Succours he requires, nor omit representing to the Russian Court the Obligation they are under to assist the King of Prussia, and the Mischiefs and Inconveniences that may arise from the Empress's assisting the Court of Dresden." To all which M. Ammon receiv'd for Answer, "That their High Mightinesses would concert with his Britannick Majesty, the Measures fittest to be pursued in the present Circumstances of Affairs: That they were

1745.

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that they are very much obliged to his Majesty for it, and that it will animate them to do on their Side all that in their Power lies to attain the same End, being convinced that their own Security and that of the Kingdoms of his Majesty, depend upon the Conservation of the Low Countries.

resolved to fulfil their Engagements with his *Prussian* Majesty; and that they would send Orders to *M. de Dies*, their Ambassador at *Petersbourg*, to communicate there the Treaty of the 26th of *August*, to make proper Representations about it, and even to invite the Empress of *Russia* to accede to the said Treaty."

Craftsman, Nov. 9, No 1011.

OF POPERY, and the INQUISITION.

WHEREVER Popery is predominant, it is destructive of the religious and civil Liberties of Mankind; therefore a careful and vigilant Eye is to be fix'd on every Approach of popish Power: We should endeavour to suppress the earliest Attempts, when discover'd; and all Liberty should be denied to Papists, because while they are in Possession of it, they will be constantly using it to the Destruction of Liberty itself; for this Reason, Papists should be denied the Liberties which are granted to other Sects in this Nation; for we have found, by Experience, that while we indulge them in the common Rights and Liberties of Mankind, they will be sapping them; that Government therefore is guilty of all the Evils which arise from such an Indulgence, who granted it to them: I would not have any Cruelties exercised on them; but I would have them excluded such Communities as are founded on Liberty and Virtue. By Liberty I do not mean Licentiousness and Misrule; Men should not have the Liberty to propagate Doctrines destructive of virtuous Liberty; and, as the Principles of the *Romish* Church are destructive of it, we should prevent, as much as possibly we can, the Propagation of popish Tenets in this Land: Men should not only be restrain'd from writing in Favour of them, but from making Converts by Conversation; which cannot be done but by an Exclusion of those, whose Interest and Business it is to make such Converts, from our Society.

A Prince influenced by this infernal Religion, which absolves him for every Breach of Contract made with what the Pope impiously calls Hereticks, is never to be confided in by his Subjects. The Edict of *Nantz*, in the Reign of *Lewis le Grand*, as the *French* vauntingly call him, was made as a Security of the Liberties and Properties of the Protestants in *France*; nor could that Edict be broke thro' without a Violation of the Honour of Princes, and the Sanctity of religious Bonds; yet the same *Lewis the Great* did break thro' it by one of the most cruel and bloody Persecutions which was ever known. They who would see an Ac-

count at large of that horrid Persecution, and who would furnish themselves with every Argument necessary to convince them of the Evils of a popish Reign, may satisfy themselves, and amply, by reading a Treatise of Mr. *Bayle's*, call'd, *A Character of France entirely catholick, under the Reign of Lewis le Grand.*

Not only protestant Subjects are unsafe under a popish Prince; but a protestant King cannot be secure with popish Subjects; which Consideration renders it absolutely necessary for a protestant Prince to use all the Means which he possibly can, consistent with Christianity and the Virtues of Humanity, to prevent the Growth of Popery in his Realms. The Danger which a protestant Prince is in from popish Subjects is evident from the Death of *Henry IV. of France*, a Monarch, who made himself obnoxious to his popish Subjects by exercising the Virtues of Humanity towards his protestant Subjects. A weak enthusiastick Youth was instigated by the fiery Butchers of Priests of the Church of *Rome*, with Promises of Heaven, to assassinate that gallant Prince, because he favour'd the *Huguenots*, and delighted not in Blood; and such was the Effect of the Enthusiasm, which they had work'd him up to, that the harden'd Regicide boasted of the Murder and rejoic'd in his Tortures. The Influence which this Religion had on *James II. of England*, has been often pointed out, and is recent in the Minds of many.

What Person, that is not divested of every Glimpse of Reason and Virtue, can be prevail'd on to think favourably of a Religion so destructive to all the social Ties? A Religion that could give Birth to the *Inquisition* must raise an Abhorrence of it in the Breast of every one who listens to the tender Calls of Nature, or to the soft Voice of the Gospel, which breathes nothing but the Spirit of Love and Mercy, which recommends that brotherly Amity towards each other, which would unite the general Society of Mankind in one Bond of Friendship. I shall here give an Extract of *Hovell's* Account of the *Inquisition*, from the first Volume of his Letters, mix'd with some Observations of my own, which make it clearer than the Account from which I take it.

The very Name of the *Inquisition* is terrible in great Part of *Christendom*; and the King of *Spain* himself, and the principal Grandees, tremble at it. It was founded by King *Ferdinand*, the Father of *Catharine*, who was Wife to *Henry VIII. of England*. King *Ferdinand* having got Possession of *Granada*, and subdued all the *Moors*, who had that Kingdom near 700 Years, he per-

mitted

mitted the *Moors* to live peaceably there a-while; but, after they had been some Time uninterrupted, he sent a Mandamus to the *Jacobin-Friars*, ordering them to endeavour to convert them by preaching, and other gentle Means; but these *Jacobins*, finding but little Success in their Endeavours, obtain'd a Power to make a *Research*, which they afterwards call'd *Inquisition*, which was ratify'd by Pope *Sixtus*; which authorized them to force the *Moors* to conform, if they would not be persuaded to it. This *Inquisition* was afterwards taken from the *Jacobins*, and put into the Hands of the most sufficient Ecclesiasticks. A Council was establish'd; and Officers were appointed; and whoever was found wrangling or warping in his Religion, was brought by an Officer, call'd a *Familiar*, before the said Council of *Inquisition*; his Accuser is placed behind some Tapestry to see if he is the Person accused; and, if he is the Person, they interrogate him with several subtle and ensnaring Questions; and, whether he confesses any Thing or not, he is carry'd to Prison. When the *Familiar* goes to any House, if it is at Midnight, all Doors and Chests fly open to him; and the first Thing he does is seizing the Keys of the Person of the House; and then he rummages every Room, Closet, Chests, and every Thing in which Papers are contain'd. A publick Notary, whom the *Familiar* carries with him, takes an Inventory of the Things, which are sequester'd. The accused Person is hurry'd away to Prison, and confin'd there eight Days before he makes his Appearance; then they present the Cross, and the Mass-book to him; and if he refuses to swear upon them, he stands convicted; and, if he does swear, he is nevertheless remanded back to Prison; the Oath is requir'd before any Accusation is produc'd; the Goaler is order'd to pry into his Actions, Words, and Countenance; and if any of his Fellow Prisoners, or other Person, produces any Thing against him, he is rewarded for it. After divers Appearances, Examinations, and Scrutinings, the Information is read; but the Names of his Accusers and Witnesses against him are concealed. A Proctor and an Advocate are allow'd him, to preserve the poor Appearance of Justice; but he must not privately confer with them, nor any where but in open Court. While he is in Prison, he is so abandon'd by all, that none will, or indeed dare, visit him; if he clears himself from the Accusation against him, yet he is not freed from Prison, till what they call an *Act of Faith* is pass'd; which is seldom done; and, when done, the

Person freed goes almost ruin'd home. Few ever fall under the *Inquisition* who escape the Rack, or the *Sanbenito*; they who undergo the *Sanbenito* have a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves put on them, with a Portrait of the Devil in Black on it; on their Heads they have a Mitre of Paper, with the Representation of a Man frying in the Flames of Hell upon it; the Prisoners have their Mouths gag'd, and a Cord round their Necks; the Judges meet in a dark Room; and the Executioner stands by, cloath'd with a close black Garment, his Head and Face cover'd, the Covering having two Holes for him to look thro'; and he has a Link burning in his Hand. When the ecclesiastick Inquisitors have pronounced the Anathema against a Prisoner, they transmit him to the secular Judges to pass Sentence of Death on him, pretending that Churchmen must not incur the Guilt of Blood, tho' at the same Time they are the Occasion of the Blood of the Innocent being shed by secular Hands. The King has the Privilege of mitigating any Punishment under Death; but he cannot relieve a Person sentenced to Death by the *Inquisition*; and a Nobleman cannot be subjected to the Rack, but he may to every other Evil of the *Inquisition*. For the Institution of this diabolical *Inquisition*, Ferdinand had the Title granted him by the Pope of the *Catholic King*; and the Kings of Spain have been call'd so ever since.

Here we see an Institution, by which Mankind is subjected to the most cruel and ignominious Tortures at the Will of a tyrannical Prince or *Romish Priest*; by which Families are reduced to Poverty without any Hopes of Redress from the barbarous Prosecutors; and by which, Judgment is impiously wrested from the Hand of Heaven. Whoever would see a more circumstantial Account of the *Inquisition*, may find it in Dr. Geddes's History of it.

The same Equity which induc'd us to insert BATAVUS's Letter, (see p. 552) obliges us to insert the following, only contracting the Quotations, which may be seen in the Letter here refer'd to.

Westminster Journal, Nov. 25. N^o 208.

SOME Weeks ago I receiv'd a Letter, sign'd *Batavus*, and dated at the Hague, Oct. 26. N. S. complaining, with great Vehemence, of an Injury done the Dutch in my Paper of Aug. 24. O. S. which runs entirely on the Affair of *Offend*. The Address is to some Lord, who the Writer pretends desired to know his Opinion of this offensive Paper: But the Letter came under

Cover, directed to the Author of the *W. J. Minister Journal*.

I must confess, I had at first no Thoughts of taking Notice of this Piece in Publick. I was afraid my Readers would suspect me of an Artifice to make my Writings appear considerable, by feigning that they were not only read, but thought worthy of an Answer in foreign Countries. I doubted whether Proofs enough could be come at, between me and my Antagonist, to establish the precise Matters of Fact in the Controversy that might arise, if we came to argue seriously of the Matter: For as to the Paper itself that was in Question, I could see nothing in it to dispute upon, nor indeed to complain of, except a warm Expression or two, which, in my over Concern for the Loss of so important a Port, and the Opinion I entertain'd in common with my Countrymen, that our Misfortunes were much owing to the want of a hearty Concurrence in our Allies, I might drop with too little *Respect* and *Address*.

But looking the other Day in the *London Magazine*, I saw that a Letter sign'd *Batavus*, and dated from the *Hague*, had been sent to the Compilers of that Pamphlet, who take Notice that it concerns one of our *Weekly Papers*, and promise to insert it in their next Number. — As I could not help taking this to myself, I began to think there might be something more than I had apprehended either in the Design of the Letter, or in the Person who wrote it; and this prompted me to make the few following cursory Remarks.

At the very opening of his Piece, *Batavus* discovers what it was that gave him Pain. It is the being a little *ironical*, and speaking with a Sneer of *the Kindness of our good Friends and Allies*. — Did I tell him this was Irony? Or was he conscious the Words could be nothing else from an *Englishman*, when apply'd to his own Nation? — But this is the whole Cause of Quarrel, and for this he calls *Madman*, and talks of *revolving out Venom in Fits of Rage against the Dutch*.

He asks, 'Whether the *Dutch* have not furnish'd their Contingent, and even beyond it, &c. And whether they do not really, at present, &c.' — In Answer to both Parts of this Question, I can only say, *I believe not*; — and my Faith is grounded on the Accounts of my Countrymen in general, not one of whom did I ever hear say that the *Dutch*, either in Numbers or Behaviour, appear'd like the sincere Friends of *Great Britain*, or the hearty Enemies of *France*. And is there not as much Credibility in this universal Concurrence of Opi-

nions, as in the Insinuation of a profess'd Advocate for the Authors of our Disappointment at *Fontenoy*?

His next Question is, 'Whether *Great Britain* is not behind-hand, &c.' — If the Author means, whether 40,000 *Britons* were in the Allied Army, I agree to the Negative, no such Number having been intended: But if so many Men in *British* Pay were not there, after all the Subsidies paid to Princes of the Empire, I am afraid more than a Sufficiency of the Money of *Great Britain* was expended to no Purpose. — And in this he seems willing to concur with me, by adding, that he does not throw out this Question as a Reproach, 'since it is very well known, that it is not the Fault of that *Crown*, &c.'

Tho' I am far from wishing a Difference between two Nations, which ought to be regarded as the chief Bulwarks of the Protestant Interest; yet, methinks, I should be glad if some Point of Honour would arise to produce a Manifesto on each Side, from which we might learn where was the most punctual Fulfilling of Treaties by Land, and perhaps some curious Particulars concerning the *Dutch* Auxiliary Fleet.

Whether the *Dutch* hindered the Allied Army from covering *Offend*, &c. is another Question he puts, tho' for what Reason I was at a Loss to guess. In looking over my Paper with the utmost Care, I find indeed a Censure in general of that Neglect, without charging it upon any one Part of the Confederacy. — But I cannot help remembering, that, tho' I did not then think proper to mention it, common Fame, which is not always a Liar, did at that Time fix the Blame upon those Shoulders from which my Friend would now endeavour to heave it: And this run so much in his Head, that he thought nobody could speak of the same Matter without making the same Reflexion; which led him inadvertently to call me to Account for what I had never been guilty of. A small Blunder this; but it shews that Truth will always peep out, by some Means or other.

Fourthly, He queries, 'How the *Dutch* can be blamed for the Loss of a Place, &c.' — I must again wish him by me with a Peseue, to point out the Period wherein this Blame is contained. The only Passage that has any Aspect that Way I shall quote fairly in my own Words, as the best Answer I can give to so unexpected a Question.

'I know nothing of Count *Ch* —, or his Instructions, &c.'

My Letter Writer has a good deal about the Resolutions of his Masters, of which I shall take no farther Notice than just to mention

* See the whole Paragraph, and Paper, which occasion'd *Batavus's* Letter, in our *Mag.* for August last, p. 403, 404.

mention it, leaving Mr. T—— and their H—h M———sles to word Matters between themselves. If I can find Words to answer what *Batavus* produces of his own, it will be enough for my present Purpose. He has only two Questions more, which I shall give together as they stand.

Fifthly, 'Supposing they had quietly A wished, that Port might not fall into the Hands of the *English*, &c.'

Sixthly, 'Whether it is not a most ill-natured, or rather wicked Calumny, to say, that *the Dutch may be sold already to his Most Christian Majesty*, &c.'

Suppose I answer these two Questions by two others, and so have done for ever with my angry *Dutch* Correspondent?

Whether the Presumption of their quietly wishing that Port might not fall into the Hands of the *English*, at the same Time that they pretended to act in Concurrence with them, was not sufficient Provocation for an *Englishman* to use warm Expressions, and advise his Countrymen to take Care of themselves, without his being suspected of C arguing from bad Principles?

Whether the Conduct of the *Dutch*, while their Barrier has been gradually taken from them, does not make it a natural Conjecture, and therefore no Calumny, that at least some leading Men among them have been sold to the common Enemy? And whether their so easily suffering the Towns in *Flanders* to change their Possessor, does not argue a sly D Inclination in favour of the *last Comer*?

Let me throw in one more gratis.

Whether such Politicks as *Batavus* defends will not better qualify him to be an Improver of *Machiavel* or *Nande*, than the Author of the *Westminster Journal*, whom he has very obligingly appointed to that Office?

As a Distemper rages at present among the Black Cattle, to the great Loss of the Farmers in general, the following Account of the Causes and Cure, may be of Service to the Publick.

THE Distemper with which the Cows and Black Cattle are at present afflicted, seems to be a violent inflammatory Fever, principally owing to their feeding too plentifully on Grass, which this Year, from the Wetness of the Season, has been more juicy than common; and as the Cattle have, for Want of Grass the three or four preceding Years, been fed more than usual with dry Food, the too sudden Change of Diet from that to too great Plenty of moist Food has chill'd their Blood, and consequently subjected them to Colds, Fevers,

&c. which is confirm'd by the Distemper's having in all the Countries first begun in the marshy low Grounds, while the dry and hilly Parts have continu'd healthy.

In order to remedy which Evil, and for the Service of those who unhappily have their Cattle labour under it, the following Journal, which a Gentleman in *Essex* kept, of seven Cows he had afflicted with it, is made publick, which Account may be depended on to be authentick.

Oct. 20, 1745. Late in the Evening four of my Cows were taken with the Distemper that has been so fatal to Black Cattle in *Holland*, and is at present in *England* (particularly in *Essex*, *Bedfordshire*, *Kent* and *Surrey*) to such a Degree, that few of the Farmers have sav'd one in five of the Cattle that have been taken; but most have lost their whole Stock.

21. I sent for a Cowleech, near *Erentwood*, *Essex*, who gave them Drink which he pretended was a great Secret; he bled them plentifully in the Tail, and rowell'd or coaz'd them in the Dewlap, by my Order.

Half an Hour after the Drink I gave one Ounce of Salt-Petre, dissolv'd in *Spa* Water, to each Cow; which Dose I repeated twice more this Day, observing to be about five Hours between each Dose.

The Cows refus'd their Food, but, to prevent them from starving, I boil'd about three Quarters of a Peck of Oats in as much Water as a Cow may be thought to drink in one Day; which Quantity, at sundry Times in the twenty-four Hours, I gave to each Cow, in a Horn, Water and all, and a Malt-Mash of a Quarter of a Peck of Malt. I also gave each Cow two Quarts of Sugar-Sops, wherein much Cinnamon was boil'd, viz. one Quart about Noon, and the other in the Evening.

I kept them in the House warm litter'd, and kept milking what little they had, and threw it on the Dunghill. A Man and Boy set up all Night with them.

22. They were very bad, cough'd much, run at the Eyes, and breath'd very quick. I repeated the same Medicines, and took the same Care; but they fell away surprizingly. A Man and Boy still set up to nurse them.

23. They were somewhat better; I repeated the same in every Particular.

24. They were much mended, and began to eat a little Hay: I now left off the Salt-Petre and the Drink, but continued G the Oats and Sugar-Sops.

25. They were so much better, that ventured to drive them to some good Grass, about a Stone's-Cast from the Cow-house, where they continued picking about an Hour;

358 Remedies for the Distemper among the Black Cattle.

Hour; during which Time, a Boy was constantly with them, to prevent them from laying down on the wet Grass, which I apprehended would kill them. This Day the Boy drove one of them into the Pond, where it drank eight Go-downs: At Night I thought it would have died, but is since likely to recover.

26 and 27. These Days I continued to take Care of them without giving any Medicines; but gave them boiled Oats, good Hay, and Sugar-Sops, which they would eat very heartily. I have all Reason to believe they will do very well.

I had three more taken on the 21st, which were indeed very bad; but I think we discover'd their Illness a Day, at least, sooner than we did the first Cows; so that by early Application of the Remedies they have recovered their Strength and Appetites better than those first taken.

I know the Cowleech us'd one Quart of Wood Soot to each Drink, with sundry bitter Herbs, viz. Red Sage, Wormwood, Rue, and Smallage; which were boil'd in Ale, with half a Pound of Hogs-Lard. N. B. I believe *Sperma Ceti* much better.

Farther OBSERVATIONS, and a RECEIPT for the same Purpose.

THE contagious Distemper which at present rages among the Cattle, has been for some Time making the like Devastations in other Parts of Europe. Last Year it prevailed in the South of France, Savoy, and Italy; and this Year it has done great Mischief in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and other Northern Countries. It does not seem very necessary to enter into a critical Enquiry as to the Causes of this Disease; which, after all, perhaps, cannot be very certainly assigned: But Experience teaches us, that this Contagion spreads from one Country to another; and therefore it is very reasonable to believe, that whatever Remedy has been found successful, either for preventing or curing this Malady in one Country, will be found useful and efficacious in another. For this Reason, we shall give our Readers the following Receipt, which has been used with Success in Sweden, entitled, *An experienced Preservative against the Sickness in the Black and other Cattle*; published and printed at Stockholm, in the King's Printing Office, Nov. 6, 1745.

Take of the Roots of Snake-Weed, an Ounce and half; of Camphire, an Ounce and half; of Valerian Root, an Ounce and half; of the Roots of Elecampane, two Ounces; of the Roots of Lovage, two Ounces; of Laurel Berries, six Ounces; of

the Roots of Angelica, and of Carline Thistles, each one Ounce and half; of A garick, an Ounce and half; of the Roots of Masterwort, one Ounce. These Ingredients must be reduced to Powder, and mixed with sixteen Ounces and an half of common Salt. The Cattle must be housed

over Night, and the next Morning must be given to each, on toasted Bread, when fasting, as much of the above Composition as can be taken up with your Thumb and Fingers. The Beast must neither eat nor drink before Mid-day, and great Care must be taken, that it be not thrown or cast up. After this Operation, it will be of no Consequence if the Beast happen to be with sick Cattle, or if even it appear itself to be sick.

The following Remedy was given to the Cows about 30 Years since, at that remarkable Time of their Sickness, with pretty good Success.

TAKE Wormwood, Rue, and Rosemary, of each a Handful; bruise these Herbs in a Mortar, and boil them in a Quart of Ale: Add to the strained Liquor the Juice of Garlick and Houfeleek, of each a Spoonful, and likewise two Drachms of Venice Treacle.

I shall remark, that in the Year 1715, there was a contagious Distemper among the Cows, and their Death was much in the same Manner as at this present Time of their Fatality; and it is evident, that the Distemper now raging among them, in less than 24 Hours, corrupts the whole Mass of Blood; so that, unless a speedy and efficacious Application be made, Mortality must inevitably follow.

It is no Wonder from whence the Cause arises, if judiciously considered, as in the Plague, from an immediate State of perfect Health to that of Putrefaction. The same Manner is the Cause of this among the Cattle, by the invisible infected Animalcula from their own Species, sucked into the Pores, which, by the Laws of Reason, are as natural as that of the Loadstone and Iron embracing each other. From hence it is apprehended, that no Suggestive Medicine can reach the Distemper; but what abounds with Volatility, as when warm in the Stomach, do bring forward the Malignancy by the Subtility of the Medicine, dividing and discussing the obstructed Humours, where Expulsion is necessary, thro' the cutaneous Pores, and to thin the Blood, which almost stagnates for Want of such Shocks, so that the Matter then must either perspire, or be taken up again into Circulation by the resurgent Blood. It is

for that Reason I recommend the following Receipt to be the more effectual, *viz.*

Take *Venice Treacle*, half an Ounce powdered; *Lapis Contrayerva*, a Drachm; Powder of *Rhubarb*, half a Drachm; Powder of *Saffron* gently dried, a Scruple; *Camphire* dissolv'd in the best Spirit of Wine, ten Grains; with the chymical Oil of *Carraways*, mix'd and given in a Drench, Blood-warm, with half a Pint of *Mint*, *Wormwood* and *Rue Water*, simplex; but the Beast must be kept warm, and take a Mash of ground Malt, and sometime boil'd Oats. RUSTICUS.

N. B. Warm Water must be given to them during the Time of Cure, and the Medicine is the better when made into a Ball; the Whole (with the Simple Waters included) may be faithfully prepared for one Shilling and Six-pence: For which Reason, the Author has, for the Benefit of the Publick, ordered them to be sold for that Price at Mr. *Turbutt's*, the *White-Swan* in *Smithfield*. It is apprehended, three Doses will be sufficient for a Cure; and by Way of Prevention to the sound Cattle, one Ball may be divided into two Doses.

The Bishop of CLOYNE's Letter to the Roman Catholicks of his Diocese.

My Countrymen and Fellow Subjects,

Notwithstanding the Difference of our religious Opinions, I should be sorry to be wanting in any Instance of Humanity or good Neighbourhood to any of you. For which Reason I find myself strongly inclin'd, at this critical Juncture, to put you in Mind, that you have been treated with truly Christian Lenity under the present Government, that your Persons have been protected, and your Properties secur'd by equal Laws, and that it would be highly imprudent, as well as ungrateful, to forfeit these Advantages, by making yourselves Tools to the Ambition of foreign Princes, who fancy it expedient to raise Disturbances among us at present; but as soon as their own Ends are serv'd, will not fail to abandon you, as they have already done.

Is it not evident that your true Interest consists in lying still and waiting the Event, since *Ireland* must necessarily follow the Fate of *England*; and that therefore Prudence and Policy prescribe Quiet to the *Roman Catholicks* of this Kingdom, who, in Case a Change of Hands should not succeed, after your Attempts to bring it about, must then expect to be on worse Footing than ever?

But we will suppose it succeeds to your Wish, what then? Would not this under-

mine even your own Interests and Fortunes, which are often interwoven with those of your Neighbours? Would not all those who have Debts or Money, or other Effects, in the Hands of Protestants be Fellow-Sufferers with them? Would not all those who hold under the Act of Settlement, be as liable as Protestants themselves to be dispossessed by the old Proprietors? Or can even those who are stiled Proprietors, flatter themselves with Hopes of possessing the Estates which they claim, which, in all Likelihood, would be given to Favourites, (perhaps Foreigners) who are near the Person, or who fought the Battles of their Master.

B Under Protestant Governments, those of your Communion, have formerly enjoy'd a greater Share of the Lands of this Kingdom, and more ample Privileges. You bore your Part in the Magistracy and the Legislature, and could complain of no Hardship on the Score of your Religion. If these Advantages have been since impair'd or lost, was it not by the wrong Measures yourselves took to enlarge them, in several successive Attempts, each of which left you weaker and in a worse Condition than you were before? And this, notwithstanding the vaunted Succours of *France* and *Spain*, whose vain Efforts, in Conjunction with yours, constantly recoil'd on your own Heads, even when your Numbers and Circumstances were far more considerable than they now are.

D You all know these Things to be true. I appeal to your own Breasts, dear-bought Experience hath taught you, and past Times instruct the present. But perhaps you follow Conscience rather than Interest. Will any Man among you pretend to plead Conscience against being quiet, or against paying Allegiance and peaceable Submission to a Protestant Prince, which the first Christians paid even to Heathen, and which those of your Communion, at this Day, pay to *Makometan*, and to idolatrous Princes in *Turky* and *China*, and which you yourselves have so often profess'd to pay to our present gracious Sovereign? Conscience is quite out of the Case? And what Man in his Senses would engage in a dangerous Cause, to which neither Interest doth invite, nor Conscience oblige him?

I heartily wish that this Advice may be as well taken as it is meant, and that you may maturely consider your true Interest, rather than rashly repeat the same Errors which you have so often repented of. So recommending you to the merciful Guidance of Almighty God, I subscribe myself,

Your real Well-Wisher,

GEORGE CLOYNE.

A SONG made for the GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS of the
City of LONDON. Set to Musick by Mr. HANDEL.

Stand round my brave boys, with heart and with voice, And all in full

chorus a-gree, We'll fight for our King, and as loyally sing, And

let the world know we'll be free, And let the world know we'll be free.

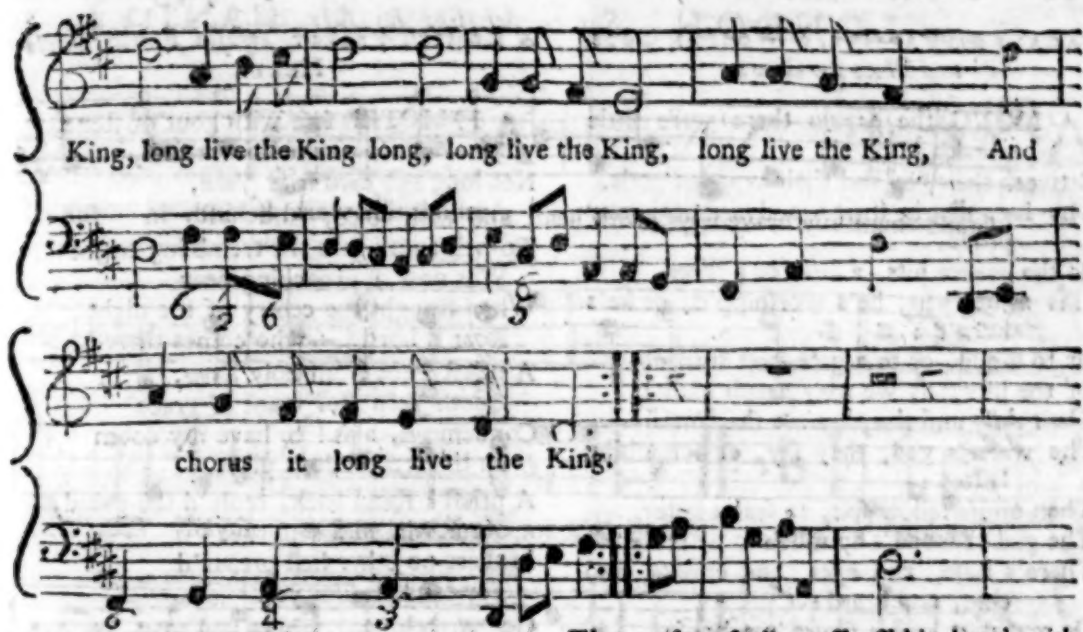
Chorus.

The rebels shall fly, as with shouts we draw nigh, And

Pia.

echo shall victory ring; Then safe from alarms, we'll

rest on our arms, And chorus it long live the King. Long live the



With hearts firm and stout, we'll repel the
bold rout,
And follow fair Liberty's call;
We'll rush on the foe, and deal death in
each blow,
Till conquest and honour crown all.
The rebels, &c.

3.
Then commerce once more, shall bring
wealth to our shore,
And plenty and peace blest the isle;

The peasant shall quaff off his bowl with
a laugh,
And reap the sweet fruits of his toil.
The rebels, &c.

4.
Kind love shall repay the fatigues of the
day,
And melt us to softer alarms;
Coy Phillis shall burn, at her soldier's re-
turn,
And bless the brave youth in her arms.
The rebels, &c.

*A Loyal SONG, with a CHORUS, to the
Tune of Lillibullero.*

1.
O Brother *Savoney*, hear you the news,
Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and
hang 'em up all.
An army's just coming without any shoes,
Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and hang
'em up all.
To arms, to arms,
Brave boys, to arms!
A true *English* cause for your courage doth
call,
Court, country, and city,
Against a banditti,
Twang 'em, we'll bang 'em, and hang
'em up all.

2.
The pope sends us over a bonny brisk 'lad,
Twang 'em, &c.
Who to court *English* favour wears a *Scotch*
plad,
Twang 'em, &c.
To arms, &c.

3.
A *protestant* church from *Rome* doth advance,
Twang 'em, &c.

And, what is more rare, he brings *freedom*
from *France*,
Twang 'em, &c.
To arms, &c.

4.
If this should surprize you, there is news
stranger yet,
Twang 'em, &c.
He brings *Highland* money to pay *England's*
debt,
Twang 'em, &c.
To arms, &c.

5.
You must take it in coin which the country
affords,
Twang 'em, &c.
Instead of *broad pieces*, he pays with *broad*
swords,
Twang 'em, &c.
To arms, &c.

6.
And sure this is paying you in the best ore,
Twang 'em, &c.
For who once is thus paid will never want
more,
Twang 'em, &c.
To arms, to arms,
Brave boys, to arms!
A true *English* cause, &c.

PAGANS and PAPISTS, or WOODEN GODS
and WASER GODS.

AMONG the pagans there were little odds
Between their fuel and their wooden gods.
The log, that in their woodyard lies, may
prove,
As the chance hits, a billet or a Jove.
'Tis as it haps, he's worshipp'd, or he's
burn'd;
Or to a god, or to a gate-post turn'd.
Of the like folly we may papists blame,
Their deity and dumpling are the same.
The wafer's god, they say, or something
better;
Then on its fellow spit, to seal a letter.
The god of wood's by much to be prefer'd,
There's nose, and eyes, and cheeks, and
chin, and beard:
He makes at least a figure in a house,
The wafer's scarce a morsel for a mouse.
Yet papists say, he's here at once, and
there,
God-wafer ev'ry thing, and ev'ry where.
And if the deity, it must be so,
A god in bread, a billet in the dough.
'Twill serve to cram a pullet, or a saint;
A papist save, and damn a protestant.
But the dispute will be, the god, who
makes?
Or he who blesses it, or he who bakes?
The baker in this godhead has a share;
For while 'tis dough the godship is not
there.
And *bocus pocus* by the friar said,
Divinity's transfus'd into the bread.
Thus priest and baker must together join,
And dough be bak'd, and blest'd to be
divine. [ker;
The priest has great advantage of the ba-
One makes the bread, the other makes
his maker.
All protestants are worse than infidel,
Not to believe what's so impossible.
It cannot be, and that is reason good,
For catholicks to swear 'tis flesh and blood.
That faith's not worth a fig, which can't
dispense [sense.
With things that give the lye to common
'Tis against reason, is it? That's enough,
A popish creed demands no better proof.
Have you not seen at fair of *Barthol'mew*,
High-German with light fingers wonders do.
With cups and balls? Beneath the con-
juring cup
He puts a buckle and a ball turns up.
So here the popish priest by trick as odd,
Puts in a wafer, and pulls out a god.

A ROMISH PRIEST refused Entrance into
HELL.

AFFLICTED sore with gout or stone,
But which we do not find,
Not long ago died friar *John*,
And left this world behind.
To hell's dire gate the trembling wight
Was now approaching near,
When straight the centry of the night
Roar'd horrid,—who comes there?
A priest I am from holy *Rome*,
Quoth *John*, for want of grace
Condemn'd, alas! to have my doom
In this tremendous place.
A priest! stand back, reply'd the guard,
Your wicked life to rue.
Is there no other hell prepar'd
For canibals like you?
Go, wretch, go, where you may, remove,
For I shall always fear,
That you, who eat your god above,
Will eat the devil here *.

G R A T I T U D E.

THOU' hard my fate, nor did the Nine
Their injur'd bard defend,
Yet still I'll heav'nly virtue praise,
And love a candid friend.
My soul adores an honest man,
An open, lib'ral heart,
That scorns to do a mean, but glows
To act a gen'rous part.
And such *Castalia* is, whose bowl
Has oft unbent my mind,
Pleas'd, tho' a world look'd shy, to meet
One man of honour kind.
His social virtues charm'd my care,
And made misfortune light;
No beauty like a heart sincere
Can brighten grief and night.
But let me not fair *Laura* pass,
Whose unaffected grace
Makes sweetness double, and refines
Each beauty of her face:
To see her act the kind, humane,
The charitable part,
Who wou'd not feel those joys that swell
A raptur'd parent's heart?
Be dumb, pale envy; her bright charms
Shall shine when time's no more;
Ye base, sly, cunning, selfish things!
View merit, and adore.
How sweet is virtue! from whose tomb
Such balmy odours rise,
That sacred essences exhale,
And fill the ambient skies.

Once

* The same Thing is as humourously represented, in different Measure, in our Mag. for 1742, p. 306, under the Title of The disappointed Friar. Nevertheless we thought proper to insert this on the present Occasion.

Once more I've fix'd my ravish'd eye
On god-like virtue's rays:
Thus let me clofe my fading life,
And consecrate my lays.
Fear not, base-hearted vice, to see
Thy own disfigur'd face;
I'll shame thee; true, but it shall be
By bright perfection's grace.

J. DINSDALE.

The UNEQUAL MATCH, or UNNATURAL FATHER.

WHAT *Hottentot* possess'd by savage
rage [zen age?
Wou'd join the warmth of youth with fro-
Deny the maid the title of her charms,
And fold her in the tomb of wither'd arms?
What *Hottentot*, you say; our polish'd land
Has long confess'd in gold supreme com-
mand. [main,
Gold makes the vent'rous rover cross the
And ease and liberty are sold for gain;
For gold are join'd the battles of the bar,
And friends in fact with mimic passion jar;
For gold, unheeded is the orphan's sigh,
Nor pity shewn to weeping beauty's eye;
The world's wide av'rice worships gold di-
vine,

And breaks all obligations at its shrine:
Sha'n't I be prudent then? *Barbaria* cries,
And vows to gold a pious sacrifice.
Honour perhaps you'd think enough for self;
No: Justice, reason, nature, daughter, self.
Something to this the virtuous maid reply'd:
She acquiesc'd, and was a virgin bride;—
In youth's soft arms is heard the tender
sigh, [die.
Where virgin-honours, not the matron's,
Love is the fragrant bud of nature's stem,
And happy blooming youth must pluck the
gem.

The CONFESSION. To Miss S. L.

SOFT zephyrs, catch the soul enliv'ning
air,
So melting, so refin'd, and so sincere;
Tell it abroad, whilst echo shall repeat,
With equal passion, and with equal heat,
How oft, in forceful accents, I essay'd
To draw this sentence from the charming
maid:

'If you deserve the love that you desire,
'No time, no distance, shall allay its fire.'
'Ten thousand little *Cupids* flapp'd their wings,
Her ev'ry look reviving sweetness brings;
Then—then she blush'd, on me reclin'd
her head,
And all my doubts were in a moment fled.
Ah! may no time, in truth, from her
remove, [Love:
Or distance, what she owes to me and

• *Vid. Prior.*

When absent, waves on waves conspire my
fate,

Superior, lo! I stand, content, elate;
Convinc'd that she, the ever blooming fair,
Still smiles propitious, still attends my pray'r.
Waft me, ye gales, swift to the distant scene,
And quick rewast me to my beauty's queen;
Then shall my nut-brown maid for ever share
Her lot with me, unvex'd by pain or care.

Aug. 7, 1744.

The RAPTURE: An Imitation of an old French Poet. To the same.

THOU great protectress of the good
and wife, [guise,
Goddeß of arts and arms, in what dis-
What fair illusive form, thou charm'st our
eyes!

Mortals, no more your vain oblations pay
At *Cyprian* shrines, no more to *Paphos* stray:
Cytheria too with *Pallas* now unites,
And in my lovely fair attracts our sights!
Behold those eyes, whose rays, resplendent,
dart,

Swift aching transport into ev'ry heart:
Behold that shape, so exquisitely fine,
That air enchanting, and those lips divine;
And hark! what graceful periods wake the
ear, [hear:
What truth, what virtue brightens all we
Ah! may I never lose my wondrous maid,
But still enjoy, with her, the rural shade.

Aug. 12, 1744.

The Anthem sung at both the Theatres, altered.

GOD save our valiant king,
Long live our noble king,
God save the king;
Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us;
God save the king.

GEORGE is magnanimous,
Subjects unanimous,
Peace to us bring;
His fame is glorious,
Reign meritorious,
Let him rule over us,
God save the King.

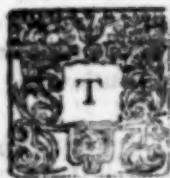
From France and pretender,
Great Britain defend her,
Foes let them fall;
From foreign slavery,
Priests, and their knavery,
And *Papish* Reverie,
God save us all.

The Remarks on the Conduct of Sir John Cope, the Poem by a Journeyman Bricklayer, the Parson's Address, &c. in our new.

4 G 2

THE

Monthly Chronologer.



THE Rev. Dr. *Swift*, Dean of *St. Patrick's*, *Dublin*, who died last Month, in the 78th Year of his Age, has bequeathed the Bulk of his Fortune, which is about 12000*l.* to build and endow an Hospital for Lunatics, Idiots, and Incurables, which Hospital is to be called *St. Patrick's*.

Whitehall, Oct. 30. Advice from *Berwick*, that upon the 22d the Rebels had a general Review between *Leith* and *Edinburgh*.

On *October* 31, the Right Hon. *Richard Hoare*, Esq; Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs, &c. waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* with their congratulatory Address on the safe Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales* of a Prince, when his Lordship had the Honour of Knighthood conferr'd upon him.

FRIDAY, Nov. 1.

Sir *John Cope* and Brigadier *Fowkes* arrived in Town from the *North*.

MONDAY, 4.

By Advice from the *North*, the main Body of the Rebels having almost entirely evacuated *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, on the 26th past, pitched their Tents to the West of *Inveresk* Church: They had 7 or 8 Pieces of Cannon pointed South-West, placed on the South-West of their Camp.

TUESDAY, 5.

The freshest Intelligence from *Scotland* mentions the Arrival of 4 Ships in all in the North Ports of that Kingdom, with Arms, &c. for the Use of the Rebels, viz. one at *Montrose*, two at *Stone-Byvoe*, and the fourth at *Dunotyr*: That the Cargo of the first was carried South in 85 Carts; and that of two others, in more than 100, drawn each by two Horses.

THURSDAY, 7.

Capt. *Ambrose's* Trial ended, when the Court Martial were of Opinion, that he had it in his Power to engage closer, without going to Leeward of the Line, and that he did not act agreeable to the Fighting Instructions, from the Time the Admiral and *Marlbrough* first began to engage; that therein he failed of his Duty, and is guilty of Part of the Charge exhibited against him: That for the above Failures of his Duty, he falls under Part of the 12th Article of War; but in regard he hath, both before and since the Engagement, bore the

Character of an experienced and diligent Officer, and that his failing in his Duty seems to have proceeded from a Mistake in Judgment; the Court do adjudge him to be cashiered, and incapable of serving as an Officer in his Majesty's Navy during Pleasure; and that he be mulcted one Year's Pay.

FRIDAY, 8.

There were now Accounts from the *North*, that the Rebels were marching Southwards towards *Langton* and *Carlisle*, as was supposed, in three different Columns, the Westernmost of which was thought to be their Main Body, by the Pretender's Son being with them, who was to take his Quarters at *Broughton* near *Peebles*, being the House of *Murray*, his Secretary. The middle Column march'd by *Lauder*, *Selkirk*, and *Hawick*, and the Easternmost Column by *Kelso*. Marshal *Wade* was at *Newcastle* upon the 5th, and upon Advice of the March of the Rebels Southwards, had countermanded the March of the Army under him to *Berwick*. A little before this he publish'd the following Proclamation:

GEORGE WADE, Esq;

Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Lieutenant General of Ordnance, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Horse, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS it has been represented to his Majesty, that several of his Subjects, inhabiting the Highlands of *Scotland*, and others, have been seduced by Menaces and Threatnings of their Chiefs and Superiors, to take Arms, and enter into a most unnatural Rebellion: His Majesty has authorized me to assure all such, who shall return to their Habitations, on or before the 12th Day of *November* next, and become faithful to his Majesty and his Government, that they shall be Objects of his Majesty's Clemency: But if, after this most gracious Intention being signified, they shall continue in their Rebellion, they will be proceeded against with Rigour suitable to the Nature of their Crime. Given at the Camp at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, this 30th Day of *October*, 1745.

GEORGE WADE,

By his Excellency's Command,

THOMAS COCKAYNE.

We

We were further inform'd, that on the 2d, General Gueſt had made a Sally from the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, and ſeiz'd about 2000 Loaves, which had been provided for, and were to be ſent after the Rebels, who had with them, as it was ſaid, only four Days Proviſions when they march'd.

Alſo, that the *French* Arms, Ammunition and Baggage, &c. landed ſome Time ſince at *Montroſe*, had been brought to *Perth*, from whence Horſes had been preſs'd to carry it to *Alloway* on the 27th paſt, under Pain of Military Execution; that Part of the ſaid Baggage had been ferried over that Night, which was continued the *Monday* and *Tueſday* after; but that General *Blakeney* having had Notice that the Rear of the Men who conducted it was to paſs over on the *Wednesday* Morning, had diſpatch'd Capt. *Abercrombie*, with ſome Soldiers and Countrymen to attack them, which they accordingly did, wounded ſome, took ſeveral Priſoners, ſome Cows, Horſes, and a great deal of Baggage, Arms, &c. with ſome Money, and great Quantities of Letters.

SUNDAY, 10.

According to Advices receiv'd this Day, many of the Rebels deſerted on their March from *Edinburgh*, and particularly at *Kelſo*, and many Stragglers with their Arms had been ſeized and delivered by the Country People into the Caſtles of *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*, or to the Commanders of his Maſteſty's Ships.

TUESDAY, 12.

A Fire happened at *Rycot* in *Oxfordſhire*, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Abingdon*, a great Part of which was conſumed; and unfortunately his Lordſhip's Son, the Lord *Norreys*, a fine Youth of about 15 Years, was burnt to Death in his Chamber, in which Place 'tis thought the Fire began.

At One o'Clock, the Sheriffs, attended by their Officers, went to the *Royal Exchange* and ſaw ſeveral treaſonable Papers, ſign'd by the Pretender and his Son, burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman, according to a Reſolution of both Houſes of Parliament, amidſt the repeated Acclamations of a prodigious Number of People.

A Proclamation was iſſued about this Time for a publick Faſt, to be obſerved throughout that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*, the Dominion of *Wales*, and the Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, upon *Wednesday* the 18th of *December* next; and another Proclamation for a publick Faſt to be obſerved throughout that Part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, on the ſame Day.

On *Nov. 7*, the Rebels marched from *Harwick* to *Halibagh*, where the Pretender's Son lay that Night. On the 8th they

marched; Part of their Cavalry to *Longholm*, and Infantry to *Cannoby*, on the *Scotch* Side, and the reſt of the Cavalry croſs'd the River, and lay at *Longtown*. On the 9th they marched towards *Roucliff*, where they croſſed the River within four Miles of *Carlisle*, and thence purſued their March to *Murray's* on *Brough Side*, where they lay that Night, about four Miles Southward of *Carlisle*.

On the 10th, Part of their Corps approached the Wall of *Carlisle*, fiſt bending towards the *Iriſh* Gate, in order to reconnoitre the Place, as it was judged, during which Motions they were fired at from both Town and Caſtle.

THURSDAY, 14.

His Maſteſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act to raiſe the Militia of that Part of *Great Britain* called *England*; particularly ſuch Part of the ſaid Militia as ſhall be judged moſt proper, ready, and convenient.

Whitehall, Nov. 15. A Letter dated the 12th Inſtant, from Mr. *Thomas Pattiſon*, Mayor of *Carlisle*, brings Advice, that on *Saturday* Night, the 9th Inſtant, that City was ſurrounded by about 9000 *Highlanders*: That the next Day, at Three in the Afternoon, he received a Meſſage in Writing from the Perſon ſtiling himſelf Prince *Charles*, and ſubſcrib'd *Charles P. R.* in the following Words:

Charles Prince of Wales, Regent of the Kingdoms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

BEING come to recover the King our Father's juſt Rights, for which we are arrived with all his Authority, we are ſorry to find, that you ſhould prepare to obſtruct our Paſſage: We therefore, to avoid the Effuſion of *Engliſh* Blood, hereby require you to open your Gates, and let us enter, as we deſire, in a peaceable Manner; which if you do, we ſhall take Care to preſerve you from any Inſult, and ſet an Example to all *England* of the Exactneſs with which we intend to fulfil the King our Father's Declarations and our own: But if you ſhall reſuſe us Entrance, we are fully reſolved to force it by ſuch Means as Providence has put into our Hands, and then it will not perhaps be in our Power to prevent the fatal Conſequences which uſually attend a Town's being taken by Aſſault. Conſider ſeriouſly of this, and let me have your Answer within the Space of two Hours; for we ſhall take any farther Delay as a peremptory Reſuſal, and take our Meaſures accordingly.

Nov. 10, 1745. Two in the Afternoon.

For the Mayor of Carlisle.

That

That he, the Mayor, had returned no Answer thereto but by firing the Cannon upon them: The said pretended Prince, the Duke of Perth, with several other Gentlemen, lay within a Mile or two of the City; but that their whole Army was, at the Time of dispatching the above Advice, marched for *Brampton*, seven Miles on the high Road to *Newcastle*.

The Rebels, afterwards, having collected their Forces, return'd from *Brampton* to *Carlisle*, and both City and Castle surrender'd to them on the 15th. Marshal *Wade* set out from *Newcastle* on the 16th, in order to relieve *Carlisle*, and give the Enemy Battle, and march'd as far as *Hexham*; but having receiv'd Intelligence there, that the Town and Castle had surrender'd, and that the Rebels were advanc'd to *Pennith*, which they enter'd on the 19th, he return'd back to *Newcastle*. Col. *Durand*, Governor of *Carlisle*, was against the Surrender of the Town, but in the Condition the Inhabitants were in, they could not well do otherwise. He would afterwards have vainly defended the Castle, and got 400 Men to join with him in it; but they soon chang'd their Minds, so that he was necessitated to surrender it: But before he did it, he had Time to nail up 10 Pieces of Cannon that were plac'd on the Ramparts.

Whitehall, Nov. 16. His Majesty has been pleased to order a Body of Troops, consisting of 3 Regiments of Horse, 2 of Dragoons, and 15 of Foot, to march forthwith towards *Lancashire*, under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir *John Ligonier*, in order to oppose the Progress of the Rebels: This Army was afterwards augmented by several Detachments from the Foot Guards, &c.

Some of the Quakers, in Behalf of themselves, and others of their Persuasion, waited on Sir *William Yonge*, General *Ligonier*, and other proper Officers, with an Offer, at their Expence, to furnish the Troops employ'd in his Majesty's Service, in this severe Season of the Year in the North, with Woollen Waistcoats to be worn under their other Cloathing; which was well accepted.

WEDNESDAY, 20.

Sir *John Ligonier* took Leave of his Majesty at *St. James's*, and the next Day set out to take upon him the Command of the Army that is assembling in *Lancashire*.

SATURDAY, 23.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and the rest of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor

General, King's Council, Serjeants at Law, Masters of the Bench, and Barristers of the several Inns of Court, being assembled together in *Westminster-Hall* in their proper Habits, proceeded from thence with great Solemnity to *St. James's*, in a Train of near 200 Coaches, and presented the following humble Address and Association to his Majesty sitting upon the Throne, attended by his great Officers of State.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty,

The humble Address and Association of the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Master of the Rolls, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, the rest of the Judges, King's Serjeant, Attorney and Solicitor General, King's Serjeants and Council, Serjeants at Law, Masters of the Bench, and Barristers of the several Inns of Court.

May it please your Majesty,

UPON this our first Occasion of Assembling, we beg Leave to approach your sacred Person, with the same warm Sentiments of Duty, Loyalty, Gratitude and Affection to your Majesty, which have been already expressed with so just and universal a Zeal by all Orders and Degrees, who have any Regard for the Religion, Laws, Liberty, Trade and Prosperity of this Kingdom; and who are sensible, that those invaluable Blessings which we have hitherto enjoyed under your Majesty's auspicious Government, can only be secured to us by the Stability of your Throne, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

We concur with the Voice of our Country, declaring an utter Detestation of the present wicked and most ungrateful Rebellion; convinced, that it is calculated to subvert our Religion and Liberties, to destroy our Commerce, and to render us a despicable, dependent People. To this we in particular may add, that should this insolent Attempt prevail, it must at once extinguish those Laws, and that Constitution, which are the Glory of our own Country, and the Envy of the Nations round us.

As Protestants therefore who have at Heart the Preservation of our pure Religion, as Britons truly in Love with Liberty, and as Professors of that Law, which you, Sir, have ever made the Rule of your Government, we humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty that we will, and we do hereby associate and unite ourselves firmly, in the Defence of your sacred Person and Government, and of the Protestant Succession in your

your Royal Family. From this Union we will never depart, but will concur in every Measure conducive to the great End of it, at the Hazard of our Lives and Fortunes. For what is Life or Fortune, without the Enjoyment of our Religion and Laws?

That the Almighty may bless and prosper your Councils; give you Victory over your Enemies; restore Tranquillity to your Realms; establish your Throne on the firmest Foundations, and perpetuate to latest Posterity our present Blessings, by a never failing Succession in your Royal Line, is, and ever must be, the ardent Prayer of,

*Your Majesty's most dutiful
and loyal Subjects.*

The above Address and Association were signed by the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, the Judges of the several Courts, and by 369 Gentlemen of the Law.

His Majesty's most gracious Answer.

I Thank you very heartily for this affectionate Address and Association. The Duty and Zeal you express for my Person and Government, in this critical Conjunction, give me great Satisfaction, and your Influence and Example cannot fail to have a good Effect amongst my People. The Law of the Land has been always considered by me as the sure Foundation of the Prerogative of the Crown and the Liberties of the Subject; and you may depend on my constant Care to preserve that Law, and to protect and encourage the Professors of it.

They had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand: And his Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knight-hood on *Martin Wright*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench;—*James Reynolds*, one of the Barons of the Exchequer;—*Thomas Burnet*, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas;—*Thomas Dennison*, one of the Justices of the King's Bench;—*Thomas Bootle*, Chancellor to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;—*Samuel Prime* and *Thomas Birch*, two of his Majesty's Serjeants at Law;—And *Richard Lloyd*, one of his Majesty's Council.

MONDAY, 25.

The State Lottery began drawing at Guild-Hall.

Upon the Rebels leaving *Edinburgh*, the Ministers and Magistrates, and other Inhabitants of that City, who had fled, return'd thither. The Churches were again open'd, and the Civil Government restor'd. All was quiet again, and a very ardent Zeal appear'd for the Service of his

Majesty King *George*, against the Pretender and all his Adherents. By Advices from General *Gust*, *Mac Donald* of *Kenloch*, at whose House the Pretender's Son lodged, was taken near *Edinburgh*, as he was returning to him, after having endeavour'd in vain to prevail on Sir *Alexander Mac Donald*, and the Laird of *Mac Cloud* to join him; and in his Pocket was found a Letter from Mr. *Murray*, the Pretender's Son's Secretary, directing him, if he could not prevail, to give out at least, that those two Gentlemen were upon their March, with 2000 Men; for that otherwise they could not keep their Army together.

TUESDAY, 26.

Other Accounts, from *Penrith*, *Kendal*, &c. of the Rebels and their Motions, publish'd in the *Gazette* of the 26th, are in Substance as follows: That a Party of 120 of them had gone, on the 20th, to *Louthburgh-Hall*, Lord *Lonsdale's* Seat: That Lord *Geo. Murray*, Lord *Elebo*, Lord *Nairn*, *Glenbucket*, and the Person styling himself Duke of *Perth*, were arrived at *Penrith*: That the Vanguard of the Rebels arrived at *Kendal* on the 22d; and the same Day the Pretender's Son entered *Penrith* at the Head of a Regiment of Foot: That by the best Reckoning that could be made at *Emont* and *Fallowfield-Bridge*, the whole of their Army did not exceed 7000 Men; that the Body of regular Horse is very inconsiderable; that *Carlisle* was left with only about 100; that they talk'd of great Numbers who were to join them from *Scotland*; that old *Glenbucket* was gone forward with Lord *Elebo*; that their whole Train of Artillery did not amount to above 16 small Field Pieces; and that their Baggage Waggons, about 20 in Number, were very slenderly guarded: That the Van of their Army arriv'd at *Lancaster* on the 24th; and that the young Pretender, with the main Body lay at *Kendal* the Night before.

The following Accounts are also from the *Gazette*.

Letters from the North say, that on the 14th, about 40 Carts belonging to the Rebels, and loaded with Arms, Bread, Highland Plads and Waistcoats, were seized and plundered by the Country People in the County of *Anandale*, within ten Miles of *Dumfries*.

An Express from *Marshall Wade*, dated the 23d at *Newcastle*, brings Advice, that the Army under his Command was return'd thither the 22d, and was received and lodged by the Magistrates and Inhabitants in the Publick Halls, Glass-Houses, Malt-Houses, and other empty Buildings; and that, upon the News of the Motions of the Rebels, it had been resolved in a Coun-
cil

568 Physicians Opinion of the Disease among the COWS.

cil of War, to march the whole Army Southward, on Sunday the 24th Instant, in Pursuit of them.

This Day (the 26th) his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out from St. James's, to take upon him the Command of the Army, now on its March towards Lancashire.

On the 25th arriv'd, at Deal, his Majesty's Ship *Sheerness*, Captain Bully, and brought in a French Privateer call'd the *Soliel*, (or *Sun*) which he took on the 22d off the *Dogger Bank*. She came from *Dunkirk* the 21st, and was bound to *Montrose* in Scotland, and has on board Mr. *Ratcliff*, (who styles himself Earl of *Derwentwater*) with 20 Colonels, Captains, &c. Irish, Scotch and French, besides 60 other Men.

WEDNESDAY, 27.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and pass'd the Land Tax and Malt Bills.

To the PUBLICK.

THE Physicians who undertook to point out to the Farmers, &c. the most likely Methods they knew to put a Stop to the present reigning Disease amongst Cattle, think themselves obliged to acquaint the Publick, that it appears to them, that this Disease is absolutely infectious; and that it neither owes its Rise to the Wetness of the preceding Seasons, nor to the Quantity or Richness of the Grass, but to some infectious Taint unhappily brought hither from the neighbouring Countries, where the same Disease has long raged with Violence.

The Farmers, &c. should therefore observe, that one infected Beast will communicate the Distemper to the rest of the Herd; Bulls, Oxen, Cows, and Calves are all exposed to it.

That every Part of the deceased Beast; the Hide, Flesh, Fat, Blood; the Milk, their Slaver, Dung, or other Matters voided by them; the Litter on which they have lain, the House they are kept in, and the Pasture where they feed, are found to infect the Cattle which come near them.

Men, Horses, Sheep, Dogs, or any other of the larger Kinds of Animals, are capable of conveying the same Taint to a very great Distance, in their respective Coverings, and of spreading the Disease wherever they come.

Every Person therefore, who would secure his Cattle from it, must be extremely solicitous that no one is admitted into his Grounds, his Cow-Houses, &c. no Cattle are brought in, no Horses or Sheep suffer'd to graze, that come from Places suspected to have the Disorder; and even to keep them as distant from the publick Road as may be.

And every one who is so unhappy as to have the Disease amongst his Cattle, as he values his Neighbours, or his Country's Good; as he would be entitled to the Compassion, or deserve the Assistance of the Publick, ought to observe the following Circumstances with the utmost Exactness.

To bury the Cattle that die of the Disease, Skin, Fat, and every Thing immediately, not less than five or six Feet deep.

Their Litter, Excrements, and whatever else comes from them, ought to be buried with great Care and Expedition.

The Places they have been kept in should be well cleansed, wash'd, steam'd with Vinegar poured on a hot Iron, and stand empty as long as possible.

And no one who has been amongst infected Cattle, should be permitted to go amongst those that are free from it upon any Account.

These Physicians intend to meet every Monday at the *White Lion* in Cornhill, at Three in the Afternoon, till Notice is given to the contrary.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

THOMAS Moore, Esq; of Richmond in Surrey, to Mrs. Elizabeth Tonge.—
— Mansel, Esq; of Whitby in Yorkshire, to Miss Sally Halfey.—Hon. Thomas Bermingham, Esq; Son to the Lord Ashburry, in Ireland, to Miss Jenny Bingham.—Capt. Smallwood, of the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards, to Miss Bodington.—Countess of Albemarle, deliver'd of a Daughter.—Countess of Halifax, of a Daughter.—Countess of Lincoln, of a Son.

DEATHS.

THOMAS Dickenson, at Ravensglass in Cumberland, aged 112.—William Avery, Esq; one of the Benchers of the Middle Temple.—William Allen, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for Berks.—Edward Butler, L. L. D. President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and one of the Representatives for that University.—Richard Whiterston, Esq; Barrister at Law, at the Lodge in Herefordshire.—George Pitt, of Stratfieldsea, Hants, Esq;—John Cottingham, Esq; at Wallingford, Berks, in the Commission of the Peace for that County.—Lord Harry Manners, Brother to the Duke of Rutland.—Mr. William Chetle, Town Clerk of Oxford.—Rev. Mr. James Ayscough, Vicar of Highbworth in Wiltshire.—Mr. Arthur Wight, Town Clerk of Guilford.—Sir Robert Williams, of Marle in Carnarvonshire, Bart.—Richard Lord Viscount Molineux, of the Kingdom of Ireland.—Rev. Dr. William Broome, Author of several Poetical Pieces, and of the Notes on the *Odyssey* and *Iliad*.—John Elderton, Esq; Common Cryer of the City

City of London.—Dr. Broome, Professor of Musick in Gresham College.—Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Wyndham, Baron of Finglas in Ireland, for several Years Lord Chancellor of that Kingdom.—James Butler, late Duke of Ormond, at Madrid, in the 94th Year of his Age.—Charles Lotwells, Esq; Deputy Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall.—Mr. Gwynn, an eminent Master-Builder.—Mr. John Johnson, aged 111, many Years Caulker to the Navy.—Hon. Mrs. Priaulx, Sister to the late Lord Hauserham.—Sir John Webb, of Dorsetshire, on his Return from Aix la Chapelle.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

JOHN Fulham, M. A. made Prebendary of Chichester.—Mr. Thorp Foster, presented to the Vicarage of Harston, in Cambridgeshire.—Charles Plumtre, M. A. to the Vicarage of Whaddon, in the same County.—Jeremiah Mills, M. A. to the Rectory of St. Edmund the King, &c. in the City of London.—William Wilmot, A. B. to the Vicarage of Margetting in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Marshall, to the Vicarage of Oxton in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Richard Thoefly, to the Rectory of St. Catharine's Coleman, in Fenchurch-Street.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

EARL of Ancrum, made Lieut. Colonel in Lord Mark Ker's Reg. of Horse.—Lieut. Col. Hill, made Governor of Hull.—Capt. Fitzwilliams, of the First Regiment of Guards, made Colonel of a Company in the said Regiment.—Claudius Amiant, Esq; made Keeper of his Majesty's Libraries.—Rev. Dr. George William Rooke, chosen Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.—Peter Thompson, Esq; High Sheriff of Surry, receiv'd the Honour of Knighthood.

New Members.

Edward Vaughan, Esq; for Glamorganshire.—Humphrys, Esq; for Galton in Surry.—Hon. Capt. Mountagu, for Huntingdonshire.—Peregrine Palmer, Esq; for the University of Oxford.—Sir Edward Pickering, Bart. for St. Michael's in Cornwall.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

ROB. Durham, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Wine Merchant.—Rob. Fawcett, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Coffee-man.—Ste. Rogers, of Stratford in Essex, Bricklayer.—Peter Boardman, of Bedford in Lancashire, Chapman.—W. Stroud, of the Poultry, London, Haberdasher.—Tho. Webb, late of Well-Close Square, Carpenter.—G. and W. Fisher, late of Foxhouses in Cumberland, Tanners.—Benj. Cracker, of Ipswich, Ironmonger.—Ri. Tillshy, the Elder, of St. Leonard Shoreditch, Carpenter.—Benj. Beart, of Oxford in Suffolk, Merchant.—Tho. Shaw, of Nottingham, Stocking-Maker.—Nic. Wied, late of Topsham in Devon, Merchant.—Jos. Yates, of Manchester, Chapman.—G. Day,

of Coggshall in Essex, Shopkeeper.—Jase Wood, of Littleton, in the Parish of Birshall, in Yorkshire, and W. Hiltstead, of the said Parish, Dyers.—Ri. Johnson, now or late of Grays in Essex, Linen-Draper.—John Mure, of St. George Hanover-Square, Baker.—Sam. Simpson, of Hand Alley, in the Parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, Bricklayer and Builder.—Sam. Peach, the Elder, of Minebin-Hampton in Gloucestershire, Clothier.—Gratious Stride, of Walcott in Somersetshire, Carpenter.—Mich. Almory, of Gateshead, in the Bishoprick of Durham, Grocer.—G. Colthsmith, of Windridge in Hertfordshire, Maltster.—Jos. Kirkham and John Hardman, of Priestwich in Lancashire, Chapmen.—James Stackleton, of Habergbam Eaves in Lancashire, Dealer.—John Stock, of Little Waltham in Essex, Shopkeeper.—John Dolifous, of St. Martins Le Grand, Jeweller.—Rob. Bawksworth, of Sheffield in Yorkshire, Mercer.—W. Cost, of White Friars, Brewer and Victualler.—Sam. Fisher, of St. Luke's in Middlesex, Dealer.—Tho. Chandler, of St. James's, Westminster, Coach-maker.—Will. Raven, of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Stationer and Dealer.—Will. Barton, of Chestnut in Hertfordshire, Victualler.—Ths. Stevens, of the Parish of Christ-Church, London, Grocer.—Gabriel Everard, of St. Giles's in the Fields, Cheesemonger.—John Ashton, of Starsted, in Hertfordshire, Mealman and Trader.—Fra. Calvert, of Thames-Street, Oilman.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Oct. 22. to Nov. 26.

Christned	{ Males 667 } 1291
	{ Females 624 }
Buried	{ Males 1091 } 2244
	{ Females 1153 }
Died under 2 Years old	750
Between 2 and 5	157
5	10 77
10	20 68
20	30 190
30	40 229
40	50 270
50	60 205
60	70 152
70	80 96
80	90 36
90 and upwards	4
	2244

Hay 34 to 36s. a Load.

1745 . 4 H

SINCE

SINCE our last we have had nothing material from the Army in *Flanders*, or upon the *Rhine*, but their retiring on both Sides into Winter Quarters, and the *British* Troops returning home, to defend their own Country against the present Insurrection. About the same Time, a Body of 10 or 12,000 *Austrian* Troops, under the Command of General *Grune*, were detached from their Army on the *Rhine*, who have since marched by the Way of *Egra* into *Lusatia*, where they are to be joined by a large Body of *Saxon* Troops, with a Design to enter by that Way into *Silesia*, while Prince *Charles* with an Army of 70 or 80,000 Men, enters it towards the South, which our last Accounts from *Vienna*, say he has already done; so that, however cold the Weather may be during this Winter, the War in that Province is like to be pretty hot, which seems contrary to the Expectations of the King of *Prussia*; for after the Battle we gave an Account of in our last, he returned to *Berlin*, but upon his hearing of the Preparations making to invade *Silesia*, he set out on the 5th Instant on his Return to *Schweidnitz*, having before dispatched Orders to his Troops cantoned in and about that City, to hold themselves in Readiness to march.

His *Prussian* Majesty depended, it seems, for his Security against any Attack, upon a Treaty which he had concluded and signed before his *Britannick* Majesty left *Hanover*; for by Letters from *Vienna* of the 2d Inst. we are informed, that Sir *Thomas Robinson*, the *British* Minister, had presented to that Court, the Project of an Accommodation, on the Footing of the Treaty of *Breslau*, already signed by his *Prussian* Majesty, to which he desired the Concurrence of that Court; but that her *Hungarian*, and now Imperial Majesty, absolutely refused any Accommodation, unless *Silesia* was restored; declaring, at the same Time, that she would push the *Prussians* with all possible Vigour. And this she will probably do with Success too, if the last News we had from *Russia* be true; which were, that Field Marshals *Lacy* and *Keitb* set out on the 20th of last Month from *Petersburg*, the first for *Riga*, the other for *Reve*, to take upon them the Command of the Troops, destined for the Assistance of the King of *Poland*, which are to consist of 56000 Men, and but 15000 of these to be irregular *Cossacks* and *Hussars*. This is the more likely to be true, because her Imperial *Russian* Majesty being now secured against any Attack from the *Turks*, by the great Defeat lately given them by the *Persians*, she may interpose vigorously for preserving the Power of the House of *Au-*

stria, which it is certainly the Interest of the *Russians* to do, on Account of the Assistance they may always expect from that House against the *Turks*.

On the Side of *Italy* her Imperial and *Hungarian* Majesty's Affairs are far from having so good a Prospect: Since the Battle we mentioned in our last, and the taking of *Alexandria* by the *Spaniards*, they have block'd up the Citadel of that Place, and having at the same Time laid Siege to *Valencia*, that City has been surrendered to them, the Garison having in the Night Time made their Escape in Boats down the *Po*; after which the *Spaniards* reduced several other Places in the Neighbourhood, and, on the 20th past, they entered *Casal*, which the *Piedmontese* Army had abandoned, being retired to *Trino* and *Crescentino*: Nay, the last Advices, by the Way of *Paris* say, that the *Spaniards* had got Possession of *Chiavazzo*, a small Place, five Leagues distant from *Turin*, whither the King of *Sardinia*, with the greatest Part of his Army, had retired. In the mean Time, the *Austrian* Army in *Italy*, now commanded in Chief by the Field Marshal, Prince of *Lichtenstein*, are so far from being able to give his *Sardinian* Majesty any Assistance, that they have abandoned *Lodi*, after detaching 600 Men towards *Milan*, and retired into the *Cremonese*, from whence they seem inclined to turn off towards the *Mantuan*, where they may securely wait for the Reinforcements expected from *Germany*, which will, certainly, be very considerable, should the King of *Prussia* be this Winter forced into Terms of Peace.

We had by last Mail a very extraordinary Piece of News from *Rome*, which was, That the Pope in the next Consistory, was to declare the Pretender a Cardinal, who was thereupon to send a formal Act to his eldest Son, renouncing all his Pretensions in his Favour; and from *Paris* we had an Account, that the Pretender's second Son had, about the Middle of last Month, an Audience of his Most Christian Majesty at *Fontainebleau*, after which he set out upon some Journey, but so privately that no body knew what Road he had taken.

Beside the Dispute which the Abbe de la *Ville*, the *French* Minister, had with the States General, about the Garisons of *Tournay* and *Dendermonde**, he had another Dispute with them about the *French* Ships, taken by Commodore *Barnet* in the *East Indies*, and sold by him to General *Imhoff*, the *Dutch* Governor of *Batavia*, who drew Bills upon the *East India* Company in *Holland* for the Value.

ENTER

* See our last, p. 496.

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